# The Outlook

Vol. 76 March 26, 1904 No. 13

## CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

The Maryland Suffrage Proposal..... 715
Other Symptoms of Race Feeling..... 715
General Wood's Confirmation..... 716
Mr. Hearst's Candidacy..... 716
Labor Matters..... 717
Vice in Philadelphia..... 718
An Irish Victory..... 718
The War..... 720
Missionaries in Korea..... 721
The Missionary Archbishop of the Wilderness..... 721
For the Safety of Young Women..... 722
Plays and Players..... 722
President Eliot at Seventy..... 723
The Chicago Police..... 724
A Democratic Coronation Day..... 724

EDITORIALS:

The Northern Securities Case..... 725
The New Pension Order..... 727
A Lenten Thought: Good Friday Penitence..... 728
Liberty of Bible Reading..... 729
The Spectator..... 730

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

Japan at War..... 733
From a Special Correspondent in Japan
The War and the Powers..... 735
By J. C. O'Laughlin
The Soldier (Poem)..... 739
By M. Philbrick-Abbott
Social Uplift in American Cities..... 740
By William Alexander Hoy
O Ye Who Drive Upon the Rocks of Chance (Poem)..... 747
By Clinton Scollard
Aristotle's Principle of Proportion..... 748
By W. De Witt Hyde
Toki the Lord Priest..... 750
By C. F. Nichols

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

Theodore Roosevelt (Riis and Leupp).... 752
Books of the Week..... 756
CORRESPONDENCE..... 761

**The Outlook** is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

**Price.**—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

**Postage is Prepaid** by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

**Change of Address.**—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

**Discontinuances.**—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

**How to Remit.**—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

**Letters** should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

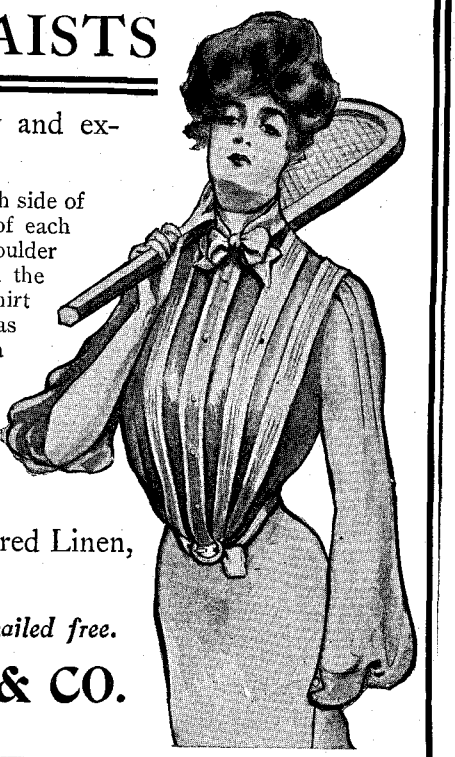
Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

**287 Fourth Avenue, New York**

Copyright, 1904, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# McCUTCHEON WAISTS



This illustration shows one of our new and exclusive models.

It has two large box plaits down the front, on each side of the button lap, with three small tucks down the center of each box plait. They are stitched all the way down, from shoulder to waist line. The back is tucked to correspond with the front. In Madras and Shirting Linen this model has shirt sleeves and link cuffs. In Linen Lawn and Dimity it has bishop sleeves and small pointed button cuffs. Made in

**Scotch Madras, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.50.**
**Shirting Linen, $4.50.**
**Linen Lawn, $4.50.**
**Irish Dimity, $3.50.**

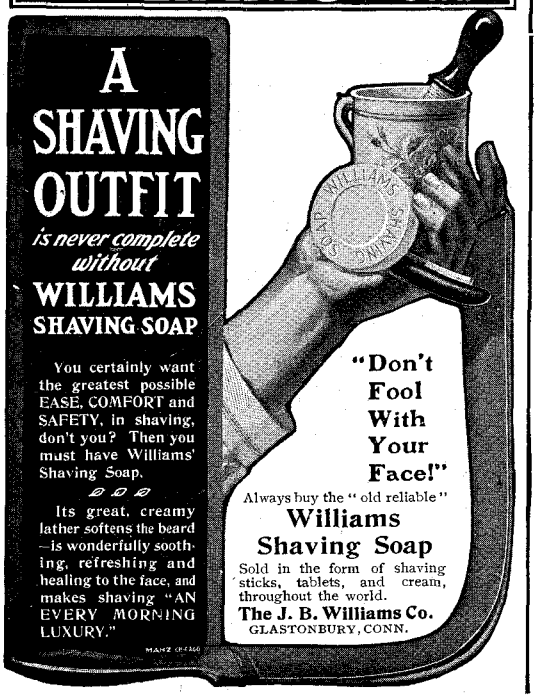
We also show other models in Embroidered Linen, Silk, and Lace in a large variety.

*Booklet, showing a number of these Waists, mailed free.*

## JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

**14 West 23d Street, New York**

# WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP


A SHAVING OUTFIT
is never complete without
WILLIAMS SHAVING SOAP
You certainly want the greatest possible EASE, COMFORT and SAFETY, in shaving, don't you? Then you must have Williams' Shaving Soap.
Its great, creamy lather softens the beard—is wonderfully soothing, refreshing and healing to the face, and makes shaving "AN EVERY MORNING LUXURY."
"Don't Fool With Your Face!"
Always buy the "old reliable"
Williams Shaving Soap
Sold in the form of shaving sticks, tablets, and cream, throughout the world.
The J. B. Williams Co.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

**Pocket Size, 10c ea.** **Family Size, 25c ea.**
**2 oz. Bottles, 50c ea.**

AT THE DRUGGISTS, or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price

**DOUGLAS MFG. CO., Dept. E**
**96-102 Church St., New York**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 76 March 26, 1904 No. 13


**The Maryland Suffrage Proposal**

A thoroughly vicious suffrage amendment to the State Constitution has been passed by the Legislature of Maryland. It was proposed with the purpose of disfranchising the negroes of the State. If it should be adopted, it would result not in the purification but the corruption of the electorate. To many superficial observers it would seem to be practically identical with the suffrage amendments adopted in recent years by other Southern States. On the contrary, it is distinguished from them all (except in part that of Mississippi) by two features: one, that it gives unlimited discretion to election registrars; the other, that it makes the exemptions from its provisions permanent. It allows a male citizen of required age and residence to register as a qualified voter only if he be—

> First. A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration, and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or, if unable from physical disability to read such section, able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or,
>
> Second. A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or,
>
> Third. Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned persons. No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter nor be entitled to vote.

This means the introduction of two evils that are threatening to popular government. One is the evil of putting voters at the mercy of any whim that a registration board may indulge. As a result, a party once in power can so exercise its power as to exclude its opponents from the polls. To use an illustration applied to the Federal Constitution, a Democratic registration board could declare a Republican voter who believed that a ship subsidy would be Constitutional to be incapacitated because he did not understand the Constitution; and, similarly, a Republican board could reject a Democratic voter who believed in an income tax. The other evil is that of basing the suffrage on permanent class distinctions. The so-called "grandfather clause," which elsewhere has been used as a temporary expedient and as such is capable of some reasonable though we believe in fact specious defense, is here made a lasting Constitutional provision. In fairness to Maryland it should be said that the proposal was put through the Legislature by rather subterranean methods, that it has been sharply criticised by Governor Warfield, and that it is likely to meet with defeat in the popular vote to which it must be submitted before it can be made valid.

❀

**Other Symptoms of Race Feeling**

In addition to the passage of this amendment another outcome of the campaign of last fall in Maryland—a campaign largely waged by Senator Gorman on the race issue—is the passage of a law requiring railroads (except street railways and express trains not doing a local business in the State) and steamboats to provide separate accommodations for white and colored passengers. It requires, however, that there shall be no discrimination as to quality or convenience. This law has been opposed by the Society of Friends, the Congregational ministers of Baltimore, and other religious bodies, and has been condemned by Cardinal Gib-



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bons. It is an unnecessary law—one to which many Southerners with strong racial feelings object. In Maryland especially it is an appeal on the part of small-minded politicians to an unreasoning class in the population. Mississippi as well as Maryland has been within the past week or so a storm-center of race feeling. Governor Vardaman, true to his announced opposition to all negro education, has vetoed an appropriation for a negro normal school. An instance of peonage has been discovered in Kemper County. The negro unlawfully held was rescued by a Federal officer. Finally, on March 16, in Congress, a Mississippi Representative delivered a vigorous defense of lynching as the suitable punishment for negroes assumed to be guilty of criminal assault. In each of these three occurrences there was a qualifying circumstance. The Legislature repassed the appropriation, but with insufficient majority to override the Governor's veto. Though the Governor's view prevails, it is not, therefore, the view of the State. On this subject Mississippi is misrepresented by its chief executive. In the peonage case it is to be noted that the crime was discovered and reported by reputable white people of the county. On this subject the real sentiment of Mississippi is both sound and strong; people do not risk the annoyance, not to say the danger, of clashing with ruffians for anything but a moral conviction. As to the speech of the Mississippi Representative—we do not fancy that Massachusetts, for instance, is willing to stand behind everything a Massachusetts Congressman may say.

❀

**Congress: General Wood's Confirmation**

The nomination of General Wood as Major-General was confirmed by the United States Senate in executive session last week by a vote of forty-five to sixteen; five Democrats voted for the confirmation, while two Republicans opposed it. Some surprise was felt at the publication of a letter written by Senator Teller long ago, congratulating General Wood on promotion, in view of the fact that Senator Teller has been among those who have opposed the confirmation of the present nomination. General Wood takes rank as Major-General from the date when President Roosevelt made the promotion—namely, August 8, 1903. Thus ends the long-continued opposition to this advance in rank. As we have pointed out repeatedly, those promotions of General Wood which advanced him beyond others who originally stood higher in the regular line of promotion were made by President McKinley, and the present promotion by President Roosevelt is strictly in the regular and ordinary line of advance. The charges made against General Wood and examined by the Senate's committee were by the action of the Senate last week dismissed as disproved or trivial.——The charges against Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, which have been under examination by a special Senate committee, have completely fallen through. The testimony which Mr. Summers, District Attorney for Nebraska, had offered to produce, showing that Senator Dietrich had received money for the appointment of a postmaster, was not, it appeared, in existence. It is understood that the removal of District Attorney Summers will follow as a result of these unsupported charges.

❀

**Mr. Hearst's Candidacy**

There is no doubt that Mr. William R. Hearst is making a systematic and determined attempt to capture the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and that his candidacy is becoming, for the Democratic leaders of the better class, a serious matter. Never in the history of the country has there been a more anomalous candidacy. Mr. Hearst is a young man, born on the Pacific coast, graduated from Harvard College, now holding a seat in Congress from a district in the city of New York, who has had no executive experience, has had no personal knowledge of public life except what is gained in a single term in Congress, has never put himself personally on record on any of the important political matters of the day except by his votes in Congress and the expressions of his newspapers, and whose record, both political and personal, is entirely unknown to the country. His

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sources of strength are twofold. He is the proprietor of three newspapers published in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and it is said he is about to establish another journal in St. Louis. All these newspapers represent the most extreme form of yellow journalism. They have attempted to make themselves the exponents of the interests of working people by doing their utmost to widen the breach between employers and employees, to inflame passion, and to array one section of the community against another. Instead of leading the workingmen in a spirit of genuine friendship, these newspapers have irritated them, and, by steadily contributing to the heat of the discussion between capital and labor, have diminished the light which ought to be shed on these difficult and perplexing questions. These journals, however, have secured for Mr. Hearst the following of a great number of working people who are indifferent to the fact that such newspapers have perceptibly lowered the tone of journalism in this country and perceptibly vulgarized American life. To this source of influence must be added Mr. Hearst's great wealth, which has enabled him to perfect an organization which has its branches, it is said, in all parts of the country where work of this kind can be done, and which is preparing the way for Mr. Hearst's candidacy. Leading Democrats are seriously alarmed about the situation. Their position is a difficult one; for opposition to Mr. Hearst would mean a savage personal warfare from which even a bold man might shrink. It is impossible to believe, however, that the Democratic party will select as its leader a man whose only sources of authority are his wealth and his exposition of yellow journalism.

❀

**Labor Matters**

Two matters of importance in the labor field came into prominence last week—one eminently encouraging, the other the reverse. The first and more important was the vote of the United Mine Workers of America, through the local unions of nine States, to accept the two-year wage scale offered by the operators, although it includes a decrease of wages amounting to about five and one-half per cent. For a time it seemed more than probable that a great strike of all the soft-coal miners, numbering 190,000 union workers, was inevitable. But, through the wisdom of the local unions in accepting the advice of President Mitchell, the reduction was accepted in preference to the strike. The relations of the miners to the operators in the bituminous coal fields have been decidedly less combative than those existing between the anthracite miners and their employers. A considerable advance of wages has been obtained in the past through the exertions of the United Mine Workers, and by mutual concession, compromise, and conciliation. Now the operators insist that the advance has been too great, and that it is not justified by the profits of the business. Mr. Mitchell, after fighting the reduction first asked for, and carrying the matter through two joint wage conferences, persuaded the operators to reduce their original demands to one-half, and then appealed from a decision in favor of a strike made by the United Mine Workers' delegates directly to the local unions, and persuaded them to vote by an overwhelming majority to accept the modified reduction. In other words, in what might have been a contest to the bitter end, if each side had insisted obstinately upon its first position, a peaceful and satisfactory result was obtained by calm discussion and a willingness to reach a fair compromise. On the other hand, in New York City a troublesome and ill-natured fight between employers and employees in the building trades has again set in. It was thought that the agreement of last year would refer to arbitration all new differences, but employers and employees seem unable to put the same interpretation upon their mutual agreement. The Building Trades Employers' Association claims that the bricklayers have violated the general agreement by going out upon a sympathetic strike without submitting the matter in dispute to arbitration; while the bricklayers insist that by increasing the hours of the building laborers, by hiring non-union laborers, and by refusing payment for overtime, the employers had

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

previously violated that article of the general agreement which provided "that the hours of labor shall not be increased or wages decreased for one year." Technically the employers' contention is correct, because the laborers (who now have a union of 10,000 men) were not included in the agreement of a year ago, and therefore the clause above quoted does not apply to them. Practically, however, labor sympathy being what it is, the action of the Employers' Association was not conducive to peace. As will be seen, the question involved is an intricate one, but it is precisely of the kind that can best be considered by a board of arbitration, and, in the interest of the city's industries and growth, it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made to lay the whole dispute before such a board may be successful. In 1903, the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration reports, there were over twenty-five thousand employees on strike in the building trades at one time or another, and the number of days' work lost is estimated at 1,700,000.

❀

**Vice in Philadelphia**

The commendable activity of Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, in connection with the suppression of the fraudulent vote, already noted, is in marked contrast with his treatment of the recent Grand Jury's findings that vice and immorality were protected, and his mild punishment of a police lieutenant and a sergeant for failure to obey orders. To the Grand Jury's criticism the Mayor replied that he "was entirely satisfied with Director Smyth's administration of the Department thus far," although, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger," a conservative journal, the Mayor has by his recent actions, in issuing his orders directly to the police instead of through the Director, shown in a striking way that he does not altogether trust the latter. This statement was made by the "Ledger" before the Grand Jury's presentment was made public, and is therefore to be taken as all the more significant. The Mayor's failure to punish Lieutenant Richards and Sergeant Slator, the former for disobedience and the latter for being drunk while on duty, except by transfer, would be inexplicable except for the fact that a large delegation of prominent citizens, including a number of prominent lawyers and clergymen, pleaded for leniency in behalf of the former (before his conviction), urging in extenuation that he was within six months of his retiring period. This, however, is a matter which the offender should have borne in mind when he was violating the orders of the Mayor. The friends of Mayor Weaver continue to believe in his sincerity of purpose, but he seems to give them from time to time serious reasons to prevent them from depending too strongly upon him, or at least from expecting too much from him. In commenting upon the Mayor's leniency in the Richards case the "Ledger" commented upon the striking difference between the way Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, and Mayor Weaver dealt with similar situations. The former did not wait until his assistant was convicted of wrongdoing. He removed him before he had a chance to go wrong. Mayor Weaver did not remove the offender even after he had been convicted by a police court. Perhaps, however, the fault does not lie in the officials, but in the community.

❀

**An Irish Victory**

By a combination of the Liberal and Nationalist vote in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour's Ministry was defeated last week by a majority of twenty-five, to the surprise and consternation of his supporters. The little plot was planned by Mr. Redmond and most carefully carried out in all its details. The secrecy and the discomfiture of their political foes appealed to the Irish imagination, the Irish humor, and the Irish animosity to everything governmentally English. It was a dull afternoon in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour was in the gallery, and the supporters of the Government were to be found in the clubs and hotels throughout the city of London, or scattered in various parts of Westminster Palace, the impression prevailing that the whole afternoon would be taken up by a rhetorical discussion on the part of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Irish members of the question of Catholic education. The list of questions put to the Government was unusually short, and the House had resolved itself into a committee of supply to discuss the vote for Irish education. John Redmond arose and protested against the prohibition of Gaelic in the schools, holding a great mass of notes in his hand, with every indication that he had the intention of making a long speech. Instead of doing this he said only a very few words, to which Mr. Wyndham replied as briefly. The Government was represented on the Treasury Bench at the moment by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and three of his junior colleagues, and hardly twenty Unionists were in their places. A division was called for as soon as Mr. Wyndham had finished, and not until then was it realized that the Government had been outwitted and was facing an adverse vote. The division had been planned by Mr. Redmond to take place at three o'clock, and at five minutes before that hour the bells which always announce throughout Westminster that a division is at hand were clanging tumultuously, messengers were dashing in cabs to all parts of the city, and telegrams and telephonic messages were being sent out by the Government whips. It was too late, however. When the members filed in after the division, and the tellers, for the first time in a number of years, went to the right of the Speaker, pandemonium broke out in the Chamber, and for several minutes it was impossible to announce the vote. When the vote was finally announced, yeas 141, nays 130, there was another storm of cheers. The exuberance of Irish emotion saved the Government from a still more disastrous defeat. It lasted long enough to secure the attendance of a reinforcement of Unionist members, who rushed in breathless, one member without his collar, a thing unheard of in the punctilious House of Commons; and when Mr. Redmond moved to report progress on the ground that the Government had not a majority able to transact the business of the country, the motion was defeated by a majority of twenty-five. If this division had occurred a few minutes earlier, the defeat of the Ministry would have been inevitable and its resignation would have followed. Mr. Balfour faced the situation with characteristic coolness, declaring immediately that he did not regard the vote as lack of confidence, and that he should not resign; but there is no question that this little episode, so skillfully planned, has still further discredited a Ministry which had very little to lose.

❀

**Is Dissolution Near?** This bit of comedy in the House of Commons was characteristically Celtic in its dramatic, not to say picturesque, suddenness; but it was not a substantial victory. The Government has suffered a defeat by what may be called a snap division, but it has not received a fatal blow. If there were an efficient opposition under a leader who united all branches of the Liberal party, it is probable that the Government could not last a fortnight, and it is not impossible that even under present conditions its days are numbered. But the English people are a very practical folk. There is a great deal of confusion in regard to the financial issue which Mr. Chamberlain has forced on the country; the electorate has not made up its mind; and while it holds the Balfour Ministry in some contempt because of its weakness, it does not yet see any alternative Ministry which could present a definite programme and a commanding leader. The Liberal party as at present constituted is full of capable and high-minded men, but it is radically divided; and although the speedy retirement of Sir William Vernon Harcourt removes one obstacle to the union of the party under the leadership of Lord Rosebery, much remains to be done in the way of pacification and harmonization before that result can be reached. It must be remembered, too, that Lord Rosebery, while he has the high-mindedness and also the charm of Mr. Balfour, has also somewhat similar weaknesses. He is a cultivated English gentleman in politics rather than a determined and self-sacrificing statesman. He lacks the moral earnestness, the readiness to feed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on the crust and "climb the alien stairs" if need be, in order to establish a principle, which made Mr. Gladstone such a power. He has been "plowing his lonely furrow" so long that he is almost as much of a stranger in some sections of the Liberal camp as he is in the Conservative camp. Mr. Morley, although in many respects a man of the first order, is not primarily a politician, and is unfitted to act as the executive leader of a great party. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the very embodiment of respectability and integrity, but he entirely lacks the elements of leadership. Such men as Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Gray belong in the large group of Liberals who make efficient lieutenants but are incapable of commanding generalship. The Liberals at this juncture criticise freely and effectively, but they do not offer a definite alternative policy, nor do they appear on the field marshaled behind a capable and commanding leader. Under these circumstances the English people may not see anything to be gained by overthrowing a weak Ministry and leaving the field open to a group of men who do not know what they want and are not agreed as to their spokesman.

❀

**The War: An Uneventful Week**

The bombardment of Port Arthur was not renewed last week, and the attack of March 10 remains the strongest demonstration against that point. An interesting question has been raised as to the methods by which Admiral Togo's fleet manages to disappear and reappear so frequently in the waters off Port Arthur, when obviously there has not been time for it to retire to Japan for coal and ammunition and return to Port Arthur. Russians have even advanced the theory that the Japanese ships have been using a Chinese port as a base of supplies, and they have put this forward as another cause for Russia's distrust of China. It is more likely, however, that the Japanese are using for this purpose one of the Elliot Islands. These islands lie in the Korean Gulf about one hundred miles northeast of Port Arthur, and it was rumored several weeks ago that the Japanese had taken possession after the Russians had evacuated the islands at the beginning of the war. The whereabouts of the Russian Vladivostok squadron of cruisers is still a mystery, with the probabilities strong that it remains in port. Again last week a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, the Skorri, was blown up at Port Arthur by striking a floating mine. One theory advanced for the repeated disasters of this kind is that the Russian torpedo transport, the Yenisei, which was destroyed accidentally by one of the mines it was placing in position, had on board of it the only chart showing the positions where mines had been buoyed, so that these very mines have remained and still remain a menace to Russia's own boats. An interesting but probably futile discussion has been going on of late as to whether it is possible for Russia to send her Baltic fleet to the Pacific by way of the Arctic Ocean. Theoretically, it is just conceivable that the fleet might make its way through the frozen Polar seas, accompanied by colliers and powerful ice-breakers; but the experiment is one which we should hardly expect to see undertaken in the face of the very considerable danger that the fleet might be indefinitely blocked by ice in the passage.

❀

**The Coming Conflict in the Yalu Valley**

The Japanese advance northward toward the Yalu and the boundary of Korea continues slowly but steadily. The Japanese army last week occupied in force Anju, a town of some importance on the Chingchong River, about a third of the distance between Pingyang and the Yalu. The Chingchong is, next to the Yalu, the largest river in northern Korea. The Russians hold a strong position at Antung, west of the river, with some force at Wiju on the other bank. Between these two positions is a stretch of country of perhaps sixty or seventy miles, and in this region are likely to take place from time to time encounters of the skirmishers and outposts of both armies, which may be exaggerated into important engagements, as was seen by the report last week which falsely asserted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that the Russians had captured eighteen hundred of the Japanese. It seems probable that the Russians will maintain a strongly defensive position in and about the Yalu, and await the Japanese attack. The nature of the country and the lack of large cavalry forces make it evident also that the kind of campaign which took place in South Africa (marked by extreme mobility and rapid movements of large bodies of troops) is not likely to be seen in this war. Turning from the Yalu to the western limit of probable war, it is known that the Russians are fortifying positions on the Liao River, which debouches into the gulf of the same name near Niuchuang, and Russia has announced that this vicinity marks the western bound of the war field. General Kuropatkin is to have his headquarters at Liaoyang, a town about halfway between Mukden and Niuchuang, on the railroad; Liaoyang also commands the road running to the Yalu, and is thus a strategic center.

❀

**The Missionaries in Korea**

Not a little anxiety has been felt concerning the safety of missionaries in that part of Korea which is now being overrun by the armies of both hostile nations. There are many American missionaries in northern Korea. Some of these and their families have been brought to southern ports by the United States vessel the Cincinnati, but many others have refused to leave their work and their people, although their stations are directly in the path of war. Although this may seem foolhardy, it is pointed out by those acquainted with the situation that the people of northern Korea in large numbers have a childlike confidence and dependence upon the missionaries; and that some four thousand of the people in this vicinity have become Christians, and regard the missionaries—to quote an interesting letter from Mr. H. O. Dwight in the New York "Tribune"—as "models of proper conduct and also as their natural recourse for sympathy and advice." The same writer strongly presents the reluctance of the missionaries to leave their Christian churches, as being in the nature of a desertion, and likely to cause a panic. This attitude on the part of the missionaries is a noble testimony to their faithfulness and the high plane upon which their Christian work is carried on. There are now no missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Korea, although that body has a very large number of representatives in Japan. The American Presbyterian Church (North) has in Korea 70 missionaries, 323 congregations, over 6,000 communicants, and nearly 6,000 enrolled catechumens. There are 5 central stations and 372 out stations. The Southern Presbyterian Board and the two great branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church are also well represented in Korea. A capitally drawn picture of the mission work in northern Korea and of the life and character of the people may be had from "The Vanguard," a book mentioned in our Books of the Week department in this issue, written by Mr. James S. Gale, himself a missionary in Korea of some fifteen years' standing.

❀

**The Missionary Archbishop of the Wilderness**

The death on March 9 of the Most Rev. Robert Machray, Primate of All Canada, has called forth many appreciations of his character and achievements. There was much that was unconventional about him. He loved the Northwest. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. In 1865 he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land. A Fellow and Master of Arts of Cambridge, he devoted his learning to the work of a diocese nearly as large as Europe, without a mile of railroad or a steamboat in it, whose population consisted mainly of roving Indians, and whose white population consisted of river dwellers, trappers, and traders. The Toronto "Mail and Empire," in a vital and vivid sketch of this uncommon prelate, remarks that the word "bishop" would convey a wrong idea of this scholar in the wilderness. "One should think," it says, "rather of the Jesuit priests of the old French régime to picture his life." The Bishop's court was a log house; the Bishop's equipages were dog-trains and canoes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In the wilds he re-established a college—St. John's—which had been abandoned. Many of his clergymen were separated from the others by a week's journey. In this great territory of Rupert's Land he lived; and so devoted to it was he that at one time last summer, when he felt that his end was nearing, he made a journey westward that he might die there. He never married. He lived to be seventy-three years old; but to the end, though he became Archbishop, Metropolitan, and Primate, and the character of his diocese was transformed, he was "his Grace the missionary."

❀

**For the Safety of Young Women**

Anticipating the dangers that will attend young women who plan to go unattended to the Exposition at St. Louis, the Young Women's Christian Association of New York has made arrangements through its Traveler's Aid Department to furnish information as to safe boarding-places and lodgings for women who wish to visit the Fair. One of the inevitable consequences of the gathering together of a great crowd of strangers in any city is the opportunity it affords degraded and unscrupulous people to make a profit by persuading unsuspicious girls to go to places which, while bearing the name of boarding-houses, are really houses of ill repute. For the purpose of saving young women from such danger the Young Women's Christian Association of New York has in the past done what it proposes to do this year in connection with the St. Louis Fair. During the Pan-American Exposition and the Paris Exposition similar plans were carried out. References are required from the applicants as well as from the persons to whom they are sent. Introductory cards are given, and holders of such can be met by reliable guides if desired. These, however, are only special applications of a system regularly operative in New York City. The New York Association maintains the Margaret Louisa Home on Sixteenth Street in order to afford accommodation for women whom business or pleasure may have brought to the city for a brief stay. It is not for permanent residence. No guest may stay longer than four weeks in each year. The advantage of the house is that it gives these women temporary quarters until they have become sufficiently familiar with the city to find respectable and safe quarters elsewhere. Only self-supporting women are admitted. Certain seasons bring the buyers, the milliners, and the dressmakers. In vacation time come the school-teachers. Besides these there are the usual number of women looking for employment in the city—intelligent workingwomen of the higher class of wage-earners. For such as are turned away the Association Board Directory endeavors to find lodgings. This is only one aspect of the work of the Association, which includes the maintenance of a restaurant, the support of a reading-room and library, evening and day classes (including industrial, business, art, English, and other branches, and comprising 2,812 pupils), a summer school, a Settlement, and what are called distinctively religious studies and exercises. The Association house is now greatly overcrowded. Moreover, the funds of the Association are very inadequate; the annual report which has just been issued declares that "the financial crisis is alarming." Mr. Conried, the Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has agreed to give a concert with a large orchestra and some of the most eminent singers of the company for the benefit of the Association. The concert is to occur on April 4. The example of Mr. Conried, these artists, and others who make this concert possible ought to stimulate many to the giving of contributions to the work of the Association. The treasurer of the Association, Mrs. George L. Elliott, 7 East Fifteenth Street, will receive subscriptions, which should be made payable to the Young Women's Christian Association.

❀

**A Greek Play in New York**

New York has had the opportunity this winter of seeing a number of fine plays well interpreted, and of enjoying more than one piece of genuine acting and more than one play of dramatic and literary interest. It has heard the music of "Parsifal" admirably rendered; it has seen "Candida" and "The Man of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Destiny;" it has studied Forbes Robertson's interpretation of "Hamlet," and Mr. Mansfield's "Ivan the Terrible." It has had further opportunities of being moved by "Everyman," and of enjoying Shakespeare as presented in his own time by the Ben Greet company. This week it is to have the opportunity of seeing the "Ajax" of Sophocles presented by the Greek residents of New York, in the language in which it was written. Although not among the greatest of the Greek tragedies, the "Ajax" is a beautiful and representative interpretation of the Greek conception of the struggle between the hero and Fate. It was given at Hull House, Chicago, a year ago by the Greek residents of that city, and it made the city acquainted with its Greek colony in a wholly new way. The preparation for the presentation of the play, which will be given at the new auditorium of Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, near Grand, New York City, one of the most interesting centers of the East Side, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday afternoon of this week, has awakened deep interest among the Greek residents in New York, and has, it is said, revealed dramatic talent of a high order. Miss Barrows, under whose direction the play was given at Hull House, is superintending its production in New York. Tickets may be secured at the auditorium, or at Ditson's, 867 Broadway; and the performances ought to attract the most intelligent men and women in the city. It is not often that the most harmonious of the Greek poets and in a certain sense the most perfect classic poet is interpreted in that quarter of New York largely given over to tenement-houses, by a group of foreign-born citizens. It is impossible to bring such a piece of art as the "Ajax" before an audience without lighting the lamp of idealism in the hearts of all whose imaginations have not grown hard by disuse.

❀

**"As You Like It"**

No Shakespearean play is more unsatisfactorily rendered, as a rule, than "As You Like It." This charming pastoral, so full of wit, wisdom, and delicate characterization, expresses the genius of the poet in his best mood, and cannot be interpreted save by those who bring to the task, not only technical skill, but a feeling for poetry and sensitiveness to the background of nature. Its performance by Mr. Ben Greet's company in New York City last week was in almost every way a delight to the lover of Shakespeare. It was not faultless, and some parts were not well taken, but as a whole it was the most intelligent rendering of the play which has been seen for many years. Mr. Greet's Jaques is an original, individual, and profoundly interesting interpretation of a part which has become conventionalized by the traditions of the stage. It was much less declamatory than some other well-known interpretations; it was far more thoroughly adapted to its background, wrought into the substance of the play. Mr. Greet did not seem to be playing; he came and went with such unobtrusiveness that he imparted a touch of nature to his rendering and wholly relieved the part from any suggestion of cynicism. Miss Matthison, whose impersonation of "Everyman" has given her wide acquaintance throughout the country, was an ideal Rosalind in her refinement, her charm of manner and winning tenderness. She did not express the buoyant vivacity which some other actresses have put into the part, but, more than any other save Modjeska, she infused it with poetry and with womanly sweetness. The whole movement of the play in the Forest of Arden was pervaded by the breath of nature; the conventions of the stage were largely forgotten, and the spectator felt the enchantment of the lines and the beauty of the background as he has rarely felt them before.

❀

**President Eliot at Seventy**

President Eliot celebrated his seventieth birthday on Sunday last, and at the close of the academic year will finish thirty-five years of service as the head of Harvard University. The Outlook proposes later to give its readers an estimate of his services to education and of the significance of his work and character. It is sufficient here to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

record the fact that Dr. Eliot has come to be regarded as one of the foremost citizens of the Republic, by virtue not only of his character, his services to education, his extraordinary ability, but of his breadth of view, his independence of thought, and his elevation. In this country there is no class of men whose position makes it easy for them, as it is made easy for a considerable class of Englishmen, to disregard entirely material considerations and look at public questions disinterestedly. This is the attitude which President Eliot has taken, and there has come to him in consequence an unusual authority. He is an American whose life, as the most critical foreigner must concede, is touched with distinction; who never plays to the galleries, who has not flattered the public, but who has always thought and spoken, not only with deliberation, but with disregard of popular approval. His sympathetic attitude towards organized labor was commented upon at length in these columns a few weeks ago. His frank and searching criticisms of organized labor have also been reported. At the recent meeting of labor unions in Faneuil Hall, Boston, at which he spoke, President Eliot's authority was evidenced by the crowd of men whom he addressed with the utmost frankness, and who listened to him, not only in perfect silence, but with evident respect. Few men have done so much, and few have received in their own lifetime so great a reward.

❀

**The Chicago Police**

The inefficiency and corruption of the Chicago police have very frequently of late been commented upon; but there has been a feeling that they had been greatly exaggerated. A recent report prepared by the Chicago Citizens' Association would seem to indicate that not only were the charges true, but that only a part of the story had been told. Because of the "intolerable and unnecessary reign of lawlessness, due primarily to the failure of the police to enforce law and order," the Association had two officers indicted for assaulting a citizen, whose pocketbook disappeared in the scuffle; two more for levying blackmail on women; another for shoplifting; one for accepting a bribe from a prisoner; one for levying tribute on owners of slot machines. The following is a typical instance of the work:

A sample of the means used to prevent testimony against an officer is presented in the case of Patrolman Cody. He was drunk, broke through two doors, assaulted a woman, used vile language, tore her nightdress, and drove her out into the street barefooted before daylight on Christmas morning. She ran half a block to the elevated station, where she was found by a citizen and escorted home. The woman had never seen Patrolman Cody before, nor heard of him, and the evidence shows that she was a decent, hard-working woman, and innocent of any offense. She is now hysterical, and may never fully recover from the nervous shock. After leaving the woman, who was placed under the protection of another police officer, the patrolman wended his way to a saloon, where he secured entrance, and is alleged to have raised a row and hammered a citizen over the head with his revolver. He arrested the saloon-keeper and the inmates of the saloon, and took them to the Twenty-second Street Station, where he had them booked for disorderly conduct. Their cases were subsequently dismissed. The case against Cody was perfunctorily conducted by his superior, Captain Mahoney, of the Twenty-fifth Street Station. Only the prosecuting witness, a druggist, and two police officers appeared before the Trial Board. The prosecuting witness herself, after a sergeant by the name of O'Donnell, from Captain Mahoney's station, had attempted to intimidate her, was told by him that she did not have to appear if she did not want to. This remark followed the reading of the notice, and is probably a common method of hinting to witnesses that they had better not appear. This case is a striking object-lesson of the futility of Trial Board methods in relying upon the Police Department to prosecute police officers. After the Association took hold of the case the police produced the absent witnesses, a full hearing was asked, and Officer Cody was discharged from the force.

Surely there is imperative need for a complete overhauling of the Police Department in Chicago, and the city is to be congratulated upon having an Association ready and willing and courageous enough to undertake it.

❀

**A Democratic Coronation Day**

Following the custom established in April of last year, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government held on Sunday, March 13, a "New Voters'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Festival" for the purpose of welcoming young men who had just reached or were about to reach voting age to their new office, and of conveying to them the sense of obligation with which the community expects them to meet their responsibility. The character of the service on this "Coronation Day to new voters," as it has been called, was religious in spirit, though not ecclesiastical in form. Addresses were made by representative citizens. Hymns of patriotism were sung. On the programme were given the titles of twenty-one books with public library numbers attached, useful for new voters. A noteworthy feature of the service was the acceptance by the new voters of the freeman's oath of 1634: "I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal, so help me God." Though the Equal Suffrage Association is a body of women who are organized to promote woman suffrage, it has established this festival in order to promote civic virtue and the public good. In this respect this Boston Association is an illustration of the procedure recommended at the Washington Convention for woman suffrage this year—that of allying woman suffrage associations with all forms of social progress. The Association hopes its example will be followed elsewhere.

❀

# The Northern Securities Case

The decision of the Supreme Court, reported briefly in The Outlook of last week, in favor of the Government and against the monopolistic merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways, has been received on the whole with very general satisfaction throughout the country. In the importance of its effects upon the political and industrial future of the United States it is likely to rank as one of the great cases in the history of the Supreme Court. Before considering the fundamental principle involved in the Court's decision, there are some interesting contributory facts which it is well to record and remember.

In the first place, the decision is in the nature of a triumph for the President and his Administration. In his first Presidential message Mr. Roosevelt outlined a plan for a Government department "to deal with commerce in its broadest sense . . . so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic." As a result of this message the Department of Commerce was created and the Secretary of Commerce was given a Cabinet position. In his second message the President laid strong emphasis upon the wisdom and necessity of devising some means of regulating the great industrial corporations which in their acts as well as in their powers have outgrown the control of the individual States.

By many people this attitude of the President towards what is commonly called a "business" question was regarded with genuine alarm. It was said that we have an "unsafe" President, who, while not trained as a financier or "business" man, was proposing to have both the legislative and executive branches of the National Government interfere with the operations of natural commercial laws. In spite of these criticisms, the President quietly persisted, and under his direction Attorney-General Knox, of his Cabinet, brought the suit against the Northern Securities Company which has now resulted in a decision that, in our opinion, must inevitably reach very much further than the two railroads immediately involved. Is the course which the President has thus successfully pursued a "safe" one?

It has yet to be said, we believe, that the United States Supreme Court is composed of radical men in the dangerous sense of the word radical. The Court has been criticised in the past more for its conservatism than its radicalism. Many of its greatest judges have been men who would have achieved a very pronounced success in finance or commerce if they had gone into those fields of activity. The industrial and financial development of the country in the last quarter of a century has been of such a nature that the well-trained and expert lawyer is no longer the mere adviser of great merchants and finan-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ciers; he is to a very large degree an equal partner with them in the carrying out of industrial enterprises. So it is that in the consideration of great industrial cases the courts are never radical, and rarely in advance of public opinion. They have generally served the unconscious purpose of formulating and expressing in terms of law the opinions and judgments which the people have adopted through the stress of experience. It is a fair inference, therefore, to say that the decision of the Court in this instance is equivalent to a declaration of the opinion of the country that the President has really acted as a wise and safe administrator of its financial interests.

Another interesting aspect of the decision is the divided attitude of the Court. The Government wins its case by a narrow margin—five judges sustaining the Government and four dissenting. The four opinions submitted by the Court form a curiously ascending scale of conservatism from which those who deplore what seems to them a Socialistic attack upon vested interests may take some comfort. Justice Harlan asserts that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law makes *any* combination in restraint of inter-State commerce illegal, whether that restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; Justice Brewer holds that the Sherman Law must be interpreted to attack only unreasonable restraint of trade, and that reasonable and natural combinations—even if their effect is to restrain trade in certain particulars—may stand without violating the law; Justice Holmes admits that the Sherman Law prohibits certain combinations within the field of inter-State commerce, but takes the ground that such combinations must be in the nature of a criminal conspiracy, and that such a stockholding association as the Northern Securities Company is manifestly not a conspiracy; while Justice White, who read the chief dissenting opinion of the Court, declares that Congress has no Constitutional power to "regulate the acquisition and ownership of the stock" in such a corporation as the Northern Securities Company, that "even if there were such power in Congress it has not been exercised by the Anti-Trust Act," and that the decision from which he dissents is one which jeopardizes "the great guaranty of life, liberty, and property, and every other safeguard upon which organized society depends." If this opinion is a fair expression of his political beliefs, Justice White manifestly belongs to the extreme Jeffersonian or individualistic wing of the Democratic party and to the hopelessly antiquated *laissez-faire* school of political economy.

There has been some discussion of the question whether the publication of dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court is wise; whether this exposure of disagreements in the final legal and constitutional tribunal of the country does not weaken its authority. In our judgment, the present case amply justifies the wisdom of giving to the public the varying views of the Court. Justice Harlan's characteristic vigor and plainness of speech arrests public attention; he states the principle at stake boldly, perhaps even baldly. Justice Brewer indicates the limits within which that principle may be soundly applied. Justice Harlan's uncompromising attitude towards a skillfully constructed violation of law is wholesome and to be welcomed. But in Justice Brewer's opinion are laid down, in our judgment, the lines which constructive legislation must follow if the country is to receive the full benefit which may be derived from the decision of the Court.

After clearing away some of the incidental facts and opinions involved in the case and its decision, there remains one profound and far-reaching principle of law and government which the Court establishes. From that principle Congress derives its right to define the limits within which and to regulate the methods by which industrial corporations engaged in inter-State commerce shall conduct their business. This right having been established, it remains for Congress to determine how it shall be wisely and economically exercised. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law was passed, so the Supreme Court affirms, under a real Constitutional power vested in Congress. It seems clear, therefore, that Congress may pass other statutes touching upon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

inter-State commerce which shall deal, not merely with restraint of trade, but with other aspects of corporation affairs, such as over-capitalization, publicity of accounts, and liability of directors and stockholders.

It is related of Lord Melbourne that, when the evangelical movement swept over the Church of England, he publicly protested against a sermon on personal sin by getting up from his pew and stalking down the center aisle audibly exclaiming, "Things have come to a pretty pass when religion is made to invade the sphere of private life!" There are those who hold that to intrust such powers to Congress as the Supreme Court decision seems to imply is to give Congress a dangerous opportunity to invade the sphere of private life. As a matter of fact, whether we like it or not, the law does invade private life. Private business is to a very large extent and in the fullest detail regulated by Government. From the time he gets up in the morning until the hour when he goes to his bed at night the citizen of New York is under Government supervision on every hand. Government control is woven into the very fabric of his life. The clothes that he puts on when he rises are made under Government inspection; the milk that he drinks with his coffee must come up to Government standards; the sidewalk and steps in front of his house are cleaned of snow or dust under Government regulation; he must board the trolley-car in going down town at the corner of the street which Government selects; and the elevator and steam-heating plant in his office building can be run only under Government certificates. The real question is not whether Government shall interfere with private business, but how it shall interfere wisely. In our opinion, the chief value of the Supreme Court decision in the Northern Securities case is not that it prevents the consolidation of two competing railways, but that it paves the way to Governmental regulation of those railways after they shall have been consolidated; not that it cures a particular abuse of corporation powers, but that it establishes more firmly than ever the sound political and industrial doctrine that corporations deriving their existence from the hands of the people must submit to regulation by the people.

❀

# The New Pension Order

Much to the relief of Congress, and greatly to the satisfaction of the old soldiers, though not fully meeting their demands, the Pension Bureau thinks it has discovered a way out of the embarrassing position in which Congress and the Administration found themselves in regard to a service pension. With a Presidential election just at hand, the Grand Army, casting and influencing a large number of votes, was demanding a twelve-dollar-per-month pension for all survivors of the Civil War, at an estimated additional cost of about $60,000,000 per annum, although the finances were in no condition to meet such a drain; but neither party in Congress had the courage to go on record against the bill, and there was grave danger that such a bill would be passed. Taking advantage of existing law, a presumption is raised that any applicant for a pension, 62 years old, is one-half incapacitated for manual labor, and the rule established that all such, without the expense of examination, shall receive $6 per month; at 65 to be increased to $8; at 68 to $10; and at 70 to $12, which is the limit.

The theory under which the Department has reached this action is that under the law of 1890 the Pension Bureau was directed to consider every applicant 75 years old incapacitated, and place him on the rolls at $12 per month; that, such being the case, the Bureau is vested with the power to make a ruling that he was almost totally incapacitated at 70, and half incapacitated at 62. The Bureau concedes that this interpretation stretches the law beyond what had been expected. Strictly construed, the law has not only been stretched but broken, but it is assumed that the result is likely to be so much less expensive than the raising of the whole question would have been that no one will make any objection, and that the necessary appropriations will be regularly made. The first one made will, of course, be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

legislative sanction of the Executive order.

The order goes into effect April 13, just thirty-nine years after the war ended, and the Commissioner justifies it by citing the fact that Congress put the Mexican veterans on the pension rolls just thirty-nine years after the close of that war, and President Cleveland approved the bill.

It is believed that the first year's requirements will not be over $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. After that there will be for some time a considerable increase. Past experience indicates that substantially all who are entitled will avail themselves of the provision.

In our opinion, this action is an evasion of an issue that ought squarely to have been met. There is no reason to believe that this concession will satisfy those who demand service pensions without limitation; it only puts off the evil day. The country is weary of having the matter of pensions brought up on the eve of elections; it is tired of the process of "pressure;" it wishes to deal with its really disabled soldiers most generously, but it ought to exclude all able-bodied men from the pension rolls. In our judgment, the Bureau has not only taken a very questionable and possibly an illegal step, but it has been weak where it ought to have been strong, and surrendered when it ought to have fought to the bitter end. And the President assumes a very grave responsibility in sanctioning a questionable and possibly an illegal act on the part of the Pension Bureau.

❀

# A Lenten Thought

## Good Friday Penitence

Good Friday has taken its place in the observance of Christian people with Christmas Day and Easter as one of those great festivals which recall the basal facts of the Christian faith and bring home to the mind of the world its fundamental truths. Christmas and Easter are festivals of joy. Since Christianity became a faith, these days, with their beautiful and inspiring memories, have evoked the highest expressions of joy from men of all classes. They stand for the two facts which are foremost in the happiest experience of men: the birth of Christ, in whom the revelation of the love of God toward men was made complete, and the resurrection of Christ, in which immortality was brought out of the vagueness of speculation and the darkness of uncertainty into the clear light of history. Good Friday, on the other hand, is commemorated in many of the churches of Christendom with signs of mourning, and in all churches with the deepest solemnity, for it is everywhere observed in remembrance of the supreme tragedy of the human race, the putting to death of the most perfect human soul, the divinest human spirit, that has ever appeared among men.

The crucifixion is the ultimate and most terrible expression of the animosity between right and wrong, between the world, the exclusive absorption in the interests of this life, and the spirit, the emblem and type of the immortal interests of the soul. All the wrath, hatred, malice, uncleanness, hardness, and hypocrisy of the world were combined in the crucifixion of Christ; all the hope, beauty, freedom, and final joy of the world were with Christ on the cross. In this dramatic climax of the career of the one man who has lived without sin, who served without a touch of selfishness and died without a murmur of reproach, the real nature of sin stands revealed without disguise. It is not imperfection, it is not lack of knowledge, it is not the absence of good; it is a real, positive, malignant force in fundamental conflict with goodness; something that cannot be compromised with, explained away, nor ignored in a vague scheme of universal happiness, but a real, lasting, and destructive element in human affairs; a force which not only denies, as Goethe conceived it in "Faust," but which also destroys. It was this force, of which Roman authority was only the executive, that slew the Saviour of mankind.

The shadow of this terrible tragedy has rested on the imagination and the hearts of Christendom for many hundreds of years, and the men whose sense of the reality of sin fades almost to the point of disappearance in the absorption of affairs awake on Good Friday with a sudden sense of distress to the fact that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this ancient and relentless foe of the happiness of the individual and the safety of society still persists. On Good Friday men and women everywhere are led to confess their sins afresh; they feel their unworthiness; they recall vividly their offenses against purity and peace, their neglect of opportunity, their infidelity to the things in which they profess to believe. The natural expression of Christmas and Easter is jubilant song; the natural expression of Good Friday is the prayer of penitence.

But no Good Friday is rightly observed which is devoted entirely to meditation and quickening of conscience. The answer to the tragedy of Good Friday is neither emotional nor imaginative; it may be both, but it must also be something more radical and fundamental; it must be the answer of action. The memory of Good Friday will never be erased by the sorrow of men; it can be erased only by a more efficient, powerful, and uncompromising Christianity. The heart of Christ will be comforted, not by tears shed over his crucifixion, but by the higher organization of men and women who believe in his life and resurrection, for the extirpation of the foe that slew him, for the energizing of the spiritual forces of the race, for putting new heart, fresh hope, and a greater power of action into society. It is not a weeping Christianity that Good Friday demands, but a militant Christianity. It is not the penitence of tears, but the penitence of action; it is not a world silenced and humiliated about a cross, but a world purified, uplifted, with its feet set in new paths and its hands committed to the highest tasks. For Christ is not only the Redeemer of men, he is also "the captain of our salvation;" one who appears not simply to touch the eyes of the blind and unstop the ears of the deaf and raise the dead from their tombs, but to lead the organized hosts of believers in an uncompromising warfare against every form of sin in Church, State, and society. He who died on the cross is not simply the refuge of the broken-hearted and the shelter of those who are overborne by the burdens of life; he is, above all, the unconquerable leader of those who believe in the reality of the highest hopes of men, and whose hearts are set to realize those hopes by driving evil from the world. Under his leadership all things are possible. No sin is so intrenched in usage or institutions or in the conventions of society as to be beyond the reach of that Light of Holiness which is absolutely destructive of evil. No wrong is so hoary with antiquity, so embedded in the habits of men, that he cannot destroy it. No wrongs are so well organized that he cannot overcome them. Men give their deepest love and their highest reverence to the sufferer on the cross, only as they put themselves behind him as the captain of their salvation.

❀

# Liberty of Bible Reading

The resisting power of tradition is curiously illustrated by the difficulty which the Revised Version of the Bible encounters in getting into general use. That in some respects the revisers were too conscientious and made their translations too literal a rendition of the original may be granted. It may be true also that the New Testament would have been more acceptable if some passages which long use has made sacred by association had been left unchanged, and if relatively more attention had been paid in certain other passages to classic forms of English and less to a literal reproduction of the Greek. But that, on the whole, the Revised Version more truly represents the original than does the King James Version, and that in the Old Testament it is in every respect superior, can hardly be questioned by any one who has given the two versions a careful comparison, or has compared either with the original Hebrew and Greek texts. This is especially true of the poetical books. The poetic form of Job, the Psalms, Proverbs, and the Song of Songs appears in this version as it does not in the older version; and much that was scarcely intelligible in Job and the Song of Songs and in some parts of the prophets is interpreted by a translation at once more lucid and more consonant with the spirit of the original. In brief,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

what Dr. Edward Abbott has recently said in a letter to the "Churchman" may be repeated here in abbreviated form: The work of revision was carried on by the foremost Biblical scholars of the nineteenth century, both English and American; the immense historical, archæological, textual, and spiritual material accumulated during three centuries and a half was at their disposal; their competency for their task was immeasurably greater than that of the Revision Committee of 1611; and the product of their labors has been subjected to the test of the severest criticism and to the severer test of actual use for nearly twenty years and has stood the test.

And yet the Bible Society will not print the Revised Version and the Episcopal Church will not allow it to be used in its church services.

This refusal rests, so far as it has any foundation at all, on the curious superstition that the King James Version is an Authorized Version. "The historical fact is," says a well-considered report on this subject to the Massachusetts Diocesan Convention, "that the King James Version was introduced on its own merits, and had to make its own way in the world. Its only authorization was its intrinsic superiority to other versions, and its long-continued use." Is there any reason why we should not exercise in the twentieth century the same liberty that our fathers exercised in the seventeenth, and introduce another and better version into use, and, if it can prove its superiority, allow it to win authorization by the same process?

This question will come before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to be held in Boston next October. The Massachusetts Diocesan Convention in 1890 adopted by a large majority a resolution to memorialize the General Convention for authority making lawful the discretionary use of the Revised Version in the reading of the Lessons. The result of the debate was a compromise, by which a special committee was appointed to prepare an edition of marginal readings which might be so used, and such an edition has been published. It is needless to say that no such compromise is satisfactory to the large and increasing number of clergymen who desire *liberty* to use for the benefit of their congregations in public worship the latest, and it can hardly be doubted the superior, version of the Scriptures, and the demand for such liberty will probably be pressed at the next General Convention, and will continue to be pressed until it is granted. The demand for reasonable liberty always has public opinion on its side in America. Such will be the case now.

As to the Bible Society, our hope is that its managers will discover by and by that they cannot expect contributions from all in the churches so long as they refuse to give so considerable a proportion of church members that version of the Bible for personal use and for distribution which they reasonably desire and the advantages of which are so apparent. Even if it is not the best version—though of that we think there is little doubt—it is certainly a good one, and the Bible Society, which should represent neither sect nor party in the Church, should be ready to give to the public any good version of the Scriptures which the public wants.

❀

## The Spectator

The Spectator was saying at breakfast that he put no faith in what a modern essayist has called the poetry of a machine age. It seemed to him that all things mechanical were working together to do the whole breathing world into plain prose. The Spectator's breakfast chanced to be served on that particular morning in Baltimore, and at the opposite end of the table there sat a Johns Hopkins professor. At the Spectator's words he looked up. "If that's your point of view," said he, "I recommend you to make a little tour down the bay to Sparrow's Point." "And why Sparrow's Point?" queried the Spectator. "Well," said the professor, knowingly, "there are some biggish steel works down there that I think will make you sing another tune." With these words the professor went his way. The Spectator sniffed to himself. Steel works, indeed! He regarded "works" of all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sorts as the essential embodiment of the commonplace. However, for the sake of argument he determined to go and see this poetic industry of the professor's; and within the hour he was aboard the Short Line train, rattling along toward Steelton.

❀

For comfort he might as well have gone straight out to sea. It was December. As he stepped from the train at the little bird-house of a station, a bitter salt blast smote him stingingly in the face. A deep, pulsing roar assailed his ears. As he was turning his coat-collar up, his hat-brim down, the sky suddenly reddened before his eyes with a great surging wave of scarlet flame. As it had sprung up, so it died down suddenly, and the Spectator was left contemplating an impressive group of low, frost-whitened mills, whose tall chimneys belched a cumulous cloud of rich velvet-black smoke, threaded by slender spurts of snow-white steam. Despite his prejudices, the Spectator's pulse quickened as he fought his way against the wind toward the office of the steel works. There was certainly going to be nothing commonplace about the experience.

❀

They gave the Spectator a permit and a guide, and made him sign a document setting forth that in case of accident or sudden death while on his way through the mills the Spectator would cherish no grudge against the company. Then he set out for a course of unexampled thrills. The first one met him in the yards, where he fell foul of a spidery electric crane sprawling about with a fat boiler in its grip. Eluding that by a hair's breadth, he narrowly missed destruction under the wheels of a fidgety trolley-engine bustling over to the blooming-mill with a trainload of red-hot ingots. Fresh from the twofold scare, the Spectator was dragged into a mill roaring with the voice of seven Niagaras. Eight high-speed blowing-engines, manufacturing cold blasts, filled the place with a crash and boom as of artillery, and a herd of elephantine stoves, turning the cold blast to hot, contributed a long-drawn, thundering bellow. It was no place for a peaceful gentleman of letters. The Spectator begged to be let out.

❀

A moment in the outer cold and stillness, and then the Spectator plunged into the red glare and gaseous stench of the Pit itself. A glimpse only he caught of certain little black fiends silhouetted against the glow of certain rivers of liquid fire, before he was drawn to the foot of a grimy hoist and bidden to ascend to see the stoking of a blast-furnace. Two ponderous ore-buggies already occupied the frail lift. The Spectator was squeezed in beside them; one of his unwilling hands was clasped upon the cold iron of an ore-car, the other upon his hat-brim, while the guide took his elbow in a fatherly grasp. A whistle shrieked, the sideless platform began to rise, and in a moment had shot clean through the roof and was mounting skyward through a shaft of skeleton ironwork. Howling blasts from the broad Chesapeake tore and wrenched at the Spectator with intent to hurl him into the cold gray sea. The Spectator's nerves are of the steadiest, but he admits that for an instant his brain reeled.

❀

One hundred feet up in the air the lift came to a standstill. Peering dizzily out, the Spectator looked down, not into a pit of seething flame, but on the cold peak of a black iron bell which choked the throat of the furnace. Not till the last ore-car had dropped its burden of iron and slag upon its sloping sides did the bell move; then it sank slowly down into the burning, fiery furnace, and a scorching wave of crimson flame swept bellowing skyward. Before the Spectator could shield his dazzled eyes, the black cone had risen easily into place again, and darkness succeeded to glare. The Spectator would gladly have sat him down to digest his impressions, but there was nothing to sit on, and, besides, the elevator signaled its firm intention to go down. So he hugged the black ore-buggy tightly and set his teeth for the sickening descent.

❀

Fortune favored him. The Stygian darkness of the smelting-shed below was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

flushed with the pink glow of molten metal; a furnace had been newly tapped. A dazzling stream of liquid fire welled from the mouth of the crucible, and, growing momently more sluggish, more deeply red, meandered away through devious sand channels till it poured over the edge of the platform into the mouths of a row of Brobdingnagian caldrons denominated in shop-tongue "ladles." Each one held its thirty tons of fiery "devil's broth." While the Spectator watched, the last of the row brimmed full of incandescent iron, and an electric engine came and whisked away the whole glowing carload to the Bessemer works, whither the Spectator, somewhat more deliberately, followed.

❀

With the Bessemer process of steel-making the Spectator was theoretically familiar. But of its spectacular side he had not the dimmest conception. When he stepped into the mill, the "blow" had just begun. A Bessemer converter —a corpulent iron plum of heroic size, with a queer, oblique spout—had just received its dose of red-hot metal and was being pivoted upon its end. As it came to the upright, the hot blast was turned on. A hoarse, sibilant roar broke the stillness, and a brilliant rain of sparks burst from the mouth of the converter. The guide explained that a scorching cyclone was being driven through the molten metal, burning out impurities, and turning iron to steel. The Spectator tried to look intelligent, but his mind was all in his eyes. The roar in the converter had risen to a bellow. The scattered sparks had given place to a broad gush of blinding white flame. Longer and fiercer it grew, till it streamed like the tail of a comet clear across the dusky mill. As the foaming and seething in the retort grew more furious, fluid iron splashed over the brim to fall in showers of crimson stars into the darkness below. Vivid and more vivid grew the flame, till all at once its fierce whiteness turned to luminous violet, dimmed, and died. A sharp whistle sounded. The converter began to tip on its side. The roaring ceased. The carbon was burned out; another moment's burning would spoil the steel. An overhead crane rumbled up with a ladle, into which the converter spilled its whole fiery brew. The ladle swung ponderously away again to the opposite side of the pit, where stood a trainload of tall, earthenware ingot-molds. A plug was drawn from the bottom of the ladle, and fluid steel poured in a stream of liquid brightness into the first mold. The Spectator would fain have lingered to see again the marvelous Bessemer fire spectacle. But his guide hurried him on.

❀

Could he speak with the tongue of a Carlyle, the Spectator might do justice to the interior of the rolling-mill. It was indeed "mad-blazing with flame of all imaginable tints, from the red of Tophet to the stellar-bright." Sudden flames licked roofward from subterranean fires and were as suddenly quenched. Heated air quivered over blocks of scarlet metal moving hither and thither, guided by unseen hands. Crushed again and again between the rolls, glowing cubes slid out as slender bars of brightest crimson or came writhing out in long rail-ribbons of vivid red. As for sounds, the Spectator might have blundered upon the demon revel on the Brocken, so uncanny were they. The shriek of saws biting their way through glowing steel, the groan of red-hot metal strained between the rolls, the clang of the rails, the heavy throb of machinery—these and a dozen other sounds conspired to make the Spectator's head swim. He was glad when his guide led him back into the common light of day.

❀

The Spectator thinks he knows now what the essayist meant by "the poetry of a machine age." There was beauty in the mills, a chaotic terrible beauty born of power, and poetry, too, of a vast, thunderous, Miltonic (or shall we say Whitmanic?) order. It is not the Spectator's kind of poetry; it is too stirring, too strenuous. And yet, in its exhibition of naked force, is it not typical of this newest age of this newest world? The Spectator wishes he were a big enough man to give it voice.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Japan at War

## From a Special Correspondent in Japan

THE long predicted has come to pass at last, and the followers of the bear and the dragon-fly[1] are at one another's throats. It sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? It would look as if the dragon-fly had not much chance of winning out—and that is what the world of the West has expected if the dragon-fly ever were presumptuous enough to face the bear.

It has been disappointing and irritating to note the ideas in regard to Japan reflected in the press of America and England during these recent months. Sober and well-informed journals have spoken of the Japanese as "an upstart nation," "a volatile people," "a nation that declares war against Russia every morning at breakfast," and so forth. One influential English paper, misled by some simpleton who has discovered a mare's-nest in the shape of an Asiatic League, has been giving voice to loud warnings against "the yellow peril," proclaiming Japan the protagonist in a threatened invasion of the West by the nations of the East—the Chinese, Persian, Indian, and the rest. These warnings have been taken up seriously by other papers on both sides of the Atlantic. It has even been feared that the recent advance into Buddhist Tibet by a British force will tend to alienate Buddhist Japan from her ally, Great Britain. As if Japan—the Japan that really counts—were still Asiatic and Buddhist! It should be known once for all that the only Japan that has to be reckoned with has far more sympathy with the white and Christian West than with the yellow East. In North China in 1900 the Japanese lined up, not with the Chinese, but with the British, Americans, Germans, Russians, and French. That was not accidental or temporary, but their true and permanent place. Japan is as likely to form a confederacy with the Picts and Scots, Sabines and Etruscans, as with the Chinese, Persians, and other members of the alleged Asiatic League. Japan is vastly more Occidental than she was ten years ago, when she drubbed into China the most impressive lesson that that nation has yet received in respect for Occidental civilization. And so far as Christianity goes, comparing the conduct of the two nations in the negotiations of the last eight or nine months, who will not say that Japanese diplomacy is two centuries more Christian than Russian? And who that knows the two will not predict that if, in the war that has opened, there be any breaches of international law, any "Oriental" barbarities, the perpetrators of such will *not* be the "Oriental" Japanese?

The West sometimes misrepresents Japan, not because it has any quarrel with the country or any reason for prejudice, except the old unreasoning one of pride, that invincible feeling of superiority of the West over the East and all that comes out of it. A new dog is not given his place among the nations till he shows his prowess by whipping one or more of the big old residents. Japan first began to get a little respect when she defeated China. But China was only a decrepit Eastern nation, and her overthrow by Japan could hardly be expected to entitle the latter to be thought of no longer as merely a nation of Asia, but as one of the nations of the world. The civilized and Christian peoples of the West somehow felt that Japan could not prove herself really Occidental and civilized till she had fleshed her sword, deep and well, in the body of one of themselves. And now, the past fortnight, she has done it, and, presto, change! what a chorus of acclaim she receives!

Japan at war! How does she behave herself? So far as the army and navy are concerned, they may be expected to make a most alert and intrepid enemy. Moreover, as has been said, they will

[1] Island of the Dragon-fly is a name said to have been given to the main island of the Japanese group by Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

observe the most enlightened usages of war. In the North China troubles four years ago the Japanese troops no less by their discipline and self-restraint than by their endurance and bravery shamed at least the troops from Continental Europe.

And the nation at home! For a "volatile," "upstart," fire-eating people, they are taking the war very quietly indeed, surprisingly so, even to those of us who have lived among them for many years. The other night I was journeying to Tokyo, and found myself on a train crowded with officers, many of them of the reserve, hastening to join their regiments. At Nagoya nearly a dozen came into our car, which was already pretty full. We might have expected a noisy night of it, especially as beer and *sake* circulated freely several times before morning. But the crowd, soldiers and civilians alike, were as quiet as they would be any night in the year, and you would never imagine that all over the land the nation was flying to arms to resist a dangerous and long-dreaded enemy.

Two days later I stood with a friend before one of the great newspaper offices of Tokyo, reading the bulletins announcing the first naval victories at Chemulpho and Port Arthur. The news came as an immense surprise, for there was yet no declaration of war, and so rigid had been the censorship of the press and the telegraph that the nation was unaware of the fact that a powerful Japanese squadron convoying several crowded troop-ships had set sail for the shores of Korea and the Liaotung peninsula. In front of the bulletins stood hundreds of Japanese. They were intensely interested and immensely pleased when the foreigners felicitated those nearest them on the successful and promising opening of the war; but there was no shouting or tossing of hats or other demonstration. The missionaries were more inclined to be demonstrative than the Japanese themselves. All that day and the next there were to be met on the streets of Tokyo the reservists of the rank and file, in ones and twos and half-dozens, trudging in from the country to put on the uniform once more and set out to fight their country's battles. No one took much notice of them, but they were easily recognized, though as unmilitary-looking as you could imagine—diminutive, farmer-looking men in cheap Japanese dress, with one-cent straw sandals on their feet, no hats, a red or green blanket around the shoulders, and in the hand or about the neck a little bundle done up in a kerchief. One could not help a strong feeling of sadness on reflecting that many of these poor fellows would never see their homes again, and that most of them had left in their villages wives and children with scant provision for their daily needs.

The city was full of soldiers. From the barracks in every quarter of Tokyo they overflowed into hotels and private houses. All night long men were to be met running hither and thither with bedding and food for the newcomers. At midnight the main streets were still crowded with people, but there was little noise or visible excitement. Late at night I passed a company of reservists marching down a busy street. Some were in uniform, some half-uniformed, and a few still in civilian dress. One soldierly-looking fellow was well dressed in European clothes. It reminded me of the well-known French picture, "The Conscripts"—only in the French picture, if I remember rightly, the conscripts are cheered as they march by to put on the uniform in a time of peace, while these Japanese soldiers of the reserve, leaving parents, wives, and children for a desperate war in a foreign land, passed by absolutely unheeded.

It gave one a new conception of Japanese patriotism. In the streets of a Western capital under such circumstances the boys in blue or red or khaki would be cheered to the echo, and all kinds of attentions would be lavished on them for the time being—though later on they would quite likely be neglected enough. How much the cheers, the temporary and hysterical admiration and flattery—in other words, the feeding of personal vanity—enter into our patriotism it would be hard to say; but these features are hardly present at all here in Japan.

There is a fervid patriotism which we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are disposed to discount sometimes because it has so much to say about itself, but nevertheless it is a pure and powerful flame. The Japanese glory in their country and their Emperor. They glory in their army and navy, and do it in such a whole-souled, devoted way that the individual is entirely submerged. To-day in one of the northern provinces of this island there lives (unless he has died within a year or two) and works as a common coolie a man who, in the war with China in 1894, performed an act of heroic daring hardly equaled in military annals. Across the deadly fire-zone between his own force and the enemy's walls he carried a quantity of guncotton to deposit it at a gate which the Japanese were bombarding. The attempt succeeded and he came out unhurt—and now, by his own people at least, he and his deed are forgotten. He belongs to no Legion of Honor, he received no Victoria Cross or Distinguished Service Order, and of course he got no pension or berth in the customs or post-office.

That kind of devotion is all but universal in the Japanese army and navy, and will carry them far in the war that has now begun.

Nor are the people at home less devoted or ready to sacrifice for their country's sake. As a first step towards providing the sinews of war, the Government has decided to tax all government salaries from ten to twenty per cent. This touches every poorly paid public-school teacher in the Empire, and every one of the many tens of thousands of officials of the central and local governments. Men whose salary is more than 80 yen ($40 American) per month will have twenty per cent. deducted. Salaries of 31 to 80 yen will contribute fifteen per cent., and those of less than 30 yen ($15), the vast majority, ten per cent. This regulation goes into effect from March 1. *It will be accepted without a murmur.* Where else in the civilized world could a government as confidently put into force so drastic a regulation?

Though few now expect it, Japan *may* be defeated in the end, for, although Russia has many vulnerable places, no one can be blind to her vast potential strength. But if the little Empire should have to yield at last, it will not be till she has expended her last ounce of strength in as gallant a fight as is known to history.

Fukui, Japan. J. G. D.

# The War and the Powers

By J. C. O'Laughlin

The writer of the following article is one of the best-known American newspaper correspondents from Europe. He has written many articles for journals and magazines on international questions, and has had unusual opportunities for knowing the facts about international relations as regards the Eastern question. Readers of The Outlook may remember that the Hon. John D. Long, formerly Secretary of the Navy, in his chapter of personal reminiscences in the series of articles "The New American Navy," now published in book form, said of Mr. O'Laughlin's services as a newspaper correspondent in Cuba: "It seemed to me he never slept; no item of information, however recondite, ever escaped his keen eye, and he was invaluable to his paper and often of helpfulness to the Department."—THE EDITORS.

WITH desperate energy Europe is endeavoring to stem the current which is sweeping it toward the Red Sea of complications growing out of the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time it is furbishing up its armaments in order to be prepared for all eventualities, and is making diplomatic moves which promise to be fruitful in opportune aid in time of need. No statesman of Europe is willing to predict that China will remain tranquil in case of continued Japanese successes; few have failed to appreciate the gravity of Vice-Admiral Alexiev's proclamation threatening to exterminate the Chinese population of Manchuria should it become hostile. But nearer home, where the interests of every nation of the Old World are particularly concerned, lies a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more pressing danger than that of China, for which the Russo-Japanese conflict is responsible. In the Balkans Bulgaria and Turkey are the actors in a diplomatic struggle which all signs portend will culminate within the next few months, perhaps weeks, in war. "There will be war between Bulgaria and Turkey this spring," predicted the German Emperor to one of his Ambassadors to whom he had granted an audience. "In Bulgaria and Turkey," declared Messrs. Demeric and De Muller, the Austrian and Russian Civil Agents in Macedonia, "there are preparations for war." "Turkey persists in a regrettable policy of hostility," remarked Monsieur Zolotovitch, the Bulgarian Agent to France. "It has menaced us by continually mobilizing troops near the frontier." Monsieur Zolotovitch read from a consular report he had received: "The Turks believe that the war against Bulgaria will not be like the last Russo-Turkish war. It will be truly a Holy War." And to cap this talk of strife I will quote the opinion of an American official who for two years has studied conditions in Turkey. "I do not believe the Sultan will initiate war with Bulgaria," he said. "He knows, for Europe has so informed him, that even if Bulgaria be conquered, not a penny or an inch of ground as indemnity will be allowed him. People will forget Bulgaria's ambition to absorb Macedonia and become a greater Bulgaria. They will remember only that the Christian and the Turk are again in combat, and, however just the complaints of the latter, their sympathy and their support will be accorded inevitably to the Christian warriors. If hostilities come, Bulgaria will be the aggressor."

During the last few months I have watched the playing of the great game in most of the important capitals of Europe. There can be no question that England encouraged the Russo-Japanese conflict, and at the same time has sought and is seeking to avoid being entangled therein. Hatred of Russia is instinctive with the Englishman, and crippling of the great Northern Power he regards as essential to English welfare. He cannot forget that India is menaced constantly by Russian proximity, that Russian influence has supplanted that of England in Persia and is paramount there, and that Afghanistan and Beloochistan are, after all, buffer States, which, however valuable as such now, will pass under the sway of the Czar if India be conquered. But with the lesson of the frightful cost of the Boer War fresh in mind, the English people and their Government have no desire to embark upon another conflict. Their alliance with Japan is distinctly defensive. If any Power joins Russia, Great Britain will support Japan. Only one Power is likely to give aid to Russia—France. Almost a year ago, therefore, Great Britain began sedulously to cultivate her across-the-Channel neighbor.

King Edward tactfully made the first move. He paid an official visit to President Loubet. The President returned the visit. Parliamentary groups exchanged visits. Commercial organizations followed their example. Then came the Treaty of Arbitration for the reference of all disputes, save those relating to honor and territory, to the Hague.

Despite England's court of France, it must not be supposed that she will refrain from aiding Japan should the contingency provided for in the treaty of alliance arise. Not only will she fight, but she considers herself bound to prevent the Government of Japan from being deprived of the fruits of victory, as it was following the Chinese war of 1894–95. France does not want war any more than does England. When hostilities between Russia and Japan began, she was decidedly lukewarm in behalf of her ally. Many Frenchmen asked: "What is Manchuria? There is hardly a Frenchman in it; we have no interests there. Why should we aid Russia when the dispute in no wise concerns us?" Monsieur Delcassé, recognized as an ardent friend of the alliance with Russia, minimized the moral obligation of France to aid her ally, under the terms of the Declaration with respect to China which followed the announcement of the British-Japanese treaty. Believing the moment opportune, Monsieur Jaurès, the Socialist leader, made a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

speech before a Congress of Socialists at Saint Etienne, in which he urged the denunciation of the treaty with Russia. Jaurès's declaration was important because the Socialists possess the balance of power in Parliament, and the Government is more or less dependent upon them for its existence. The friends of the alliance stepped to the front. The "Figaro" published secret exchanges which occurred between Russia and France when the latter was menaced with war by Great Britain over the Fashoda incident. By order of the Czar, Count Muravieff, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, came to Paris and called upon President Félix Faure. "If you fight," he said, "we will fight. That is the message of the Emperor."

Sentiment regained its ascendency, and France is to-day heart and soul for her ally. She knows that Russia does not want her military or financial support. Russia has assured her that she can be of greater service by remaining at peace and giving her the benefit of friendly neutrality. Russia has already experienced the benefit of the latter by the permission accorded to her Mediterranean fleet to remain at Djibouti—a French port on the Red Sea. This incident offset the British refusal to allow Russian torpedo-boats to remain at Malta more than twenty-four hours. But, in spite of her unwillingness to become embroiled in war, France is aware of the danger of it, and is despatching reinforcements of men and ships to Indo-China and other colonies. Monsieur Pelletan, Minister of the Navy, states that an invasion of Indo-China is "practically impossible." Experts are not so sanguine.

If France remains at peace, however, she will be in a position to aid Russia also in the Balkans. Naturally, Russia desires that peace shall be maintained this year on that battleground of centuries. She and Austria were charged by the Powers seven years ago to deal, as their representatives, with this question; and decidedly Russia is anxious that nothing shall occur to affect her preferential position. She hopes that the Concert of the Powers will be maintained, and France is doing yeoman service to that end. Turkey has assented to the enforcement of the reforms in Macedonia. Bulgaria states that she is desirous above everything else of seeing them carried out. But throughout the winter the Sultan's troops have been entering Macedonia, sometimes because of an ostensible reason, like the Albanian revolt; sometimes without any reason at all; and they have been stationed at strategic points. Bulgaria, too, has been mobilizing, and has been issuing manifestoes designed to inflame the patriotism of her troops. The Turks say that she or the Macedonian Committee—the two are considered identical—have been purchasing arms and ammunition since last fall, and these have been distributed among the Macedonians. It is even said that Russia has gone so far as to urge the Slavic population of the Balkan States to remain quiet, promising extension of the moderate reforms which are now being introduced into Macedonia. But the people of the Turkish province declare they can wait no longer. The only way they have gained concessions, they say, has been by fighting for them. To Bulgaria, as well as to Turkey, the Powers have pointed out that a war will not be profitable. The warning, however weighty to the Government, has fallen heedlessly upon the ears of the Bulgarian people, who cannot remove from their sight the sufferings of their kindred across the border, or forget that Russia, the nation they fear the most, is engaged in an exhausting conflict in the Far East. "The war between Russia and Japan cannot affect the situation in the Balkans," Turkey has been told. But Turkey knows that the contrary is the case, and she is aware that a better opportunity could not arrive for her to crush, once and for all, the Bulgarian movement that is surely separating another province from her European domain. Turkey believes that Russia would make important concessions in exchange for the passage of her Black Sea fleet through the Mediterranean. I have found different views prevailing in regard to the feasibility of this move. An Ambassador of one of the Great Powers, recently transferred from Constantinople, made the following state-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment to me on this point: "Whenever the Russians desired to send a ship through the Dardanelles, they did not, while I was in Constantinople, ask permission. The ship started through, and when it was well out of range, the forts fired with a rapidity that was noisy and truly marvelous. In a few hours a messenger from the Porte would appear at the Embassy with a note somewhat like this:

"The Sublime Porte has the honor to advise the Ambassador of —— that a Russian man-of-war, without previous notification to the Government of his Majesty the Sultan, forced this morning the passage of the Dardanelles. The forts fired upon the vessel, but she was not struck and did not stop. The Sublime Porte will not fail to bring this violation of the Berlin Treaty to the attention of the Russian Government.

"This communication forestalled complaint. It was the last the Embassy would hear of the incident."

But war has put a different phase upon the matter. "We will suppose," said the American official who also discussed the matter, "that Turkey agrees to the passage of the Russian fleet through the Dardanelles. The creation of a fleet by Russia in the Black Sea was in itself a violation of the Treaty of Berlin. But a violation of the treaty by the passage of the fleet through the Dardanelles would be so flagrant that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, and a signatory of the Berlin Treaty, would feel it her duty not only to make complaint but to act. So, while the Russian fleet could pass through the Dardanelles with Turkey's consent, Great Britain has a superior fleet in the Mediterranean, which could block the passage of the Suez Canal or the Straits of Gibraltar. Russia understands this danger. Moreover, she could not concede to Turkey a free hand in the Balkans, because, even supposing she were to withdraw, the other Powers would act and she would thereby lose the position which has been assigned to her, and which is so important for her interests. Finally, you should know that the Black Sea fleet is not fitted for oversea cruising, but was constructed solely for operations in a body of water where frequent coaling could easily occur."

Neither Turkey nor Bulgaria seems to be greatly concerned about Austria, if unsupported by Russia. Her internal troubles have obviously weakened her strength in Europe. Germany, while participating in the European concert with respect to the Balkans, maintains her attitude of friendliness toward Turkey. Italy and Austria have been jarring for months over questions which concern themselves only, but they are more or less in accord with regard to Macedonia. Yet Italy promises to play an important rôle in the Near East, and she must be considered in connection with the possibilities of the situation. Enough has been shown to indicate why diplomats in London, Berlin, Paris, and St. Petersburg doubt that the concert will be as efficacious as heretofore in preventing a European war.

Because of the reiteration of reports that Germany would take advantage of the Manchurian and Macedonian complications to seize Denmark, I asked Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, regarding them. "Those reports are nonsensical," his Highness stated. "Germany has no intention of committing any act of aggression against Denmark." Every European statesman is aware that not only Russia, but Great Britain and Sweden and Norway, would be intimately concerned with Germany's absorption of Denmark. But the Danish Government, like all the Great Powers, is preparing for eventualities. She and Sweden and Norway are calling into service their coast artillery and organizing their fleets, "to protect our neutrality." Spain is reinforcing her troops in the Canary and Balearic Islands for the same purpose. The mobilization of Spanish troops was the foundation for rumors that France and Spain would become involved in war. While these rumors were circulating, the two nations signed a treaty of arbitration similar to those negotiated by France and Great Britain and France and Italy. "That treaty," said the French Foreign Office, "disposes of those rumors, and shows that the two countries enjoy the friendliest relations."

I have said nothing as yet in regard to the effect of the attitude which the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

United States has adopted with respect to the Russo-Japanese war. There can be no question that the friendship which Russia entertained for the American Republic since its struggle for independence has given way to suspicion which can quickly blaze into hatred. The United States is accused of egging Japan to fight. It is charged with playing into the hands of Great Britain. Since the war began, Russia claims that the United States made a move in favor of Japan by demanding the neutralization of China. Why did we not insist upon the neutralization of Korea, the Russian official asks? Japan has transformed Korea into a viceroyalty. This act did not cause in Washington the concern manifested when Vice-Admiral Alexiev was appointed Viceroy over Russia's Far-Eastern possessions, which included northeastern Siberia, Port Arthur, and Dalny, and the railroad zone connecting those points, and the territory in Manchuria occupied temporarily by Russian troops. When one picks up a Russian newspaper nowadays, he reads a paragraph like this: "In order that neither England nor America shall intervene, it is necessary for us to take precautionary measures," or like this: "With America we are in bad relations. However, the ice covering Bering Sea can, in case of difficulty, serve Russia by enabling her to make a military demonstration in her ancient possession of Alaska."

# The Soldier

By Meribah Philbrick-Abbott

He sprang to the saddle swiftly and into the east rode he,
(Hailing the cry of conflict, tumult and tempest of fray;)
Like a ruby glowing-hearted the sun hung over the sea,
And he laughed for the joy of living as gayly he galloped away.

Hot in his ears the harry borne on the eager wind,
(Fair to his gaze the marshlands, forest, and azure skies;)
Up he stood in his stirrups for one last look behind,
Tossing a kiss to westward straight as the arrow flies.

Strown was the field of battle. . . . Madly they fought and fell,
(Victor and vanquished baffled, scorched in the baneful breath;)
But ever he rode undaunted, and palm to palm with Hell
Laughed for the joy of living, hearing the voice of Death. . . .

Clash of the carbines meeting, curse of the cannon loud,
(Christ, couldst Thou see the slaughter nor weep for the souls in rack?)
Trumpet and drum affrighted, smoke in a hurtling cloud,
Blood of a thousand corpses staining the marshlands black.

Now doth his good steed falter, now doth his right hand fail,
(Never a glance to westward, never a sigh or moan;)
On, at the bugle's mandate, crowding the foeman's trail,
Martyr and knight he rideth, last of his line, alone.

The sun like a ruby shattered was lost in the summer sea,
(Night came like a mourner, softly, to cover the shamèd sod;)
Down he fell in his stirrups, pierced to the heart fell he,
And he laughed for the joy of dying, hearing the voice of God.

*The trench is deep and the trench is wide, and many lie therein,*
*(Never a cross to mark the spot, and never a heart to know;)*
*But sleep is sweet and sound and long where friend and foe are kin,*
*And the west winds sigh, and the plover pipes, and the wild marsh-roses glow.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Social Uplift in American Cities

## A Study of Its Means and of Some Ways for Strengthening Them

By William Alexander Hoy

AT intervals during more than half a century public concern as to tenement-house conditions in the city of New York rose and fell and rose again. Three commissions made their investigations, and often the result seemed uncertain. At last, however, the real meaning of the problem was seen generally, and the State of New York finally assumed in 1902 a proper governmental attitude in the vital matter. With this victory won, the way now seems clear for strengthening the movement to cause full governmental recognition of the fact that requiring an improvement of housing conditions is only a part of what needs to be done in the city of New York to establish among many of its people the standards of American civilization. Fortunately, there is a fairly widespread perception of some necessities—special means for popular education, special means for popular recreation, and particularly the need of special means for diffusing knowledge of American institutions and American ideals. Possibly, therefore, these matters may receive adequate governmental treatment without the coming of as many commissions and the passing of as many years as marked the course of tenement-house reform. But, as the adoption of an aggressive public policy as to these unsettled questions is hardly possible until after full discussion, would it not be well to begin soon some formal consideration? It will be as disastrous to palter with them as it was to palter with the tenement-house question—perhaps infinitely more disastrous. As a result of formal discussion by representatives of private and public agencies engaged in what may well be called the social uplift movement, the spirit of that movement may be quickened in every large city. It is a great thing to hope for; but let us hope, nevertheless, that some organization of separated forces may be made, and that more than one State will appoint a commission to consider ways and means for strengthening municipal participation in the cause of helping the bettering of men and the making of Americans.

Recreation piers, play-centers, small parks, park gymnasia, park concerts, public baths, vacation schools, schoolhouse roof gardens, school libraries, free evening lectures, some other novel municipal undertakings, the many and varied activities directed by college settlement, university settlement, church settlement, by all forms of social settlement, and by other humanistic societies—all these things have been begun and are continued in recognition of the many peculiar needs of an enormous part of the population in a large city. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, all estimate them as factors for good. In what city, though, are these forces being systematized to meet the constantly increasing situation with which they contend? In New York the policy which directs governmental participation in the social uplift movement is perfunctory, inadequate, imperfect. Even social settlements and kindred societies have generally no media of correlation and consolidation, no permanently maintained means for exerting their collective strength, no mode of co-operating with governmental effort. In Boston there is a tendency toward a strong public policy, and some of Boston's private societies are allied in some ways; but can Boston, can any city, indeed, show a social uplift movement at all equal to the formidable conditions which it confronts?

To discover in what manner governmental participation in special work for social progress may be strengthened, it is necessary first to look at the several forms of participation. All may be



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

grouped in one or the other of two sets—means of education, means of recreation. Now private societies appreciate the fact that many means of recreation are factors in the processes of education, and consequently they bring both sets into practical relation. But it is characteristic of municipal administration to scatter control of these means among several departments, in disregard of the fact that they ought to be united in one system and be committed to single control. The total good accomplished by one school-house and one small park and one recreation pier is large. It would be much larger if the usefulness of these places were developed on lines like those with which a private society develops the usefulness of its instrumentalities—the policy of interweaving for both old and young the means of play with the means of recreation, and of intensifying their direction. A notable precedent for correcting the evil of wrongly distributed municipal powers is the tenement-house law recently enacted by the Legislature of New York. This law takes from several departments certain powers which those departments neglected or exercised perfunctorily, adds to them certain new powers, creates a new department, and to it commits practically exclusive control of all tenement-houses. Grave conditions required the systematizing of tenement-house supervision. Equally grave conditions now require the systematizing of publicly supported means of recreation; and theory and the experience of private social uplift agencies indicate that very many of the public means of education will be made more efficient by uniting with them most of the public means of recreation. With such a system under single control the varying needs of different districts could be ascertained better than now and could be ministered to more specifically. Thus to meet peculiar local requirements is one of the features of the policy of France in its treatment of the problem caused by neighborhoods in which salutary environment is lacking. Before France adopted new means to reach the situation which had grown beyond existing means the Government appointed a commission of investigation. As a result extensive governmental work has been undertaken among the unenlightened and the joyless in Paris and other cities of France. The work succeeds admirably. It is reasonable to believe that its achievements are largely due to the fact that instrumentalities have been developed thoroughly and systematized harmoniously.

How to increase the strength of the social settlements and kindred associations of a city is a question upon which some of their leaders are deliberating. Will they not soon follow their deliberations with positive action? Will they not soon stand forth in the commanding power of unified effort? The spirit of the times expresses itself in consolidation. Clearly it would be well for the humanistic societies in each city to organize a conference league. Itself operating no district agency, it could afford permanent means for bringing together delegates from all private and public agencies and representatives of races and race colonies, for the purpose of systematically considering needs and methods and for correlating private agencies among themselves and with public agencies. Such a league could collate sociological statistics and maintain a bureau of sociological information. It could further statistical inquiry by arrangement with the Federal and the State census offices. In cities in which there is a system of district sociological survey, such as has been established in New York by Dr. Walter Laidlaw for the Federation of Churches, the league could utilize the system to great advantage. In a variety of ways benefits would accrue from the forming of an impressive alliance, and, as Mr. Robert A. Woods has pointed out in "The City Wilderness," the leaders of this cause, co-operating with citizens and churches of neighborhoods, can become "voluntary trustees of the higher educational and moral interests of the community." How true that is! How true also it is that even now the humanistic societies and the churches are trustees of these great interests, and that thus at this very time they are under moral obligation to adopt policies which will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

strengthen the administration of their fiduciary duties!

With the private agencies federated in one system, with the public agencies of popular instruction and of popular recreation—of school-house and park and pier—ingeniously adjusted in another system, with each system preserving its individuality yet co-operating with the other for the sake of Mother City, surer and stronger work can be done in causing light to glow amid the jungles, the swamps, and the thickets of city society. Private agencies can continue to experiment with theories. Of those proved practicable some may be adopted governmentally; none savoring of charity, only those that will increase the individual's power of self-help; none springing from a paternal spirit, only those that are of the spirit of democracy. On the basis of what is now demonstrated to be expedient, the municipality may advance from where it now lags. It may utilize to the utmost its school buildings as centers of neighborhood life, developing neighborhood cohesion and a neighborhood social mind, encouraging the use of the building for formal neighborhood meetings, encouraging its use by branches of the City History Club and by self sustaining neighborhood clubs meeting at night for study and discussion. The school-house may be made the place in which neighborhood choral clubs can be organized and trained, and the district small park and the recreation pier may be the appointed places in which concerts for the neighborhood can be given by the neighborhood's own people. The school-house may be the headquarters in which young men of the neighborhood can be assembled in athletic clubs; in its gymnasium they may go into training, and then on the afternoons of half-holidays in summer on the field of the district playground, and in winter on the stout floor of the recreation pier, the athletic contests of the neighborhood can be held for the enjoyment of all of the neighborhood. It is not going too far to believe that the young who participate and the fathers and the mothers who look on will rejoice in this harmonious utilization of school, pier, and park; and that, by other means like those suggested, the school-house special work of popular instruction will become more attractive and gather to itself more and more of the people of a neighborhood. If municipal administration of now diversely directed activities be systematized, it will speed the coming of the time when in each of many small parks in crowded districts, and perhaps on the site upon which now is built only a recreation pier, we shall see a stately structure, with its classrooms, gymnasium, and baths, its reading-room, library, and roof garden, used by day for children as a school, used by night—the long year through—by men and women for their instruction and entertainment, a hall of the people, a building that may well be called The Neighborhood House. The beginnings of the work to be done in these houses are found in the social uplift movement. If this movement be only the work of men, it is naught, "but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

One of the most important responsibilities devolving upon our States and their large cities is that one imposed by the National policy of permitting almost unrestricted immigration. It is probable that this policy will endure indefinitely. Even if there be some restriction, there will come to us multitudes needing and deserving special means whereby they may acquire an understanding of our language and of the manners, customs, and laws of our land. Our assimilative processes to-day are slow and imperfect. In many cities assimilation is seriously retarded by the constant and rapid growth of segregated alien colonies which tend more and more to perpetuate standards that are not the standards of American civilization. To acquaint these peoples with some knowledge of American institutions and American ideals may be made a chief object, therefore, of the systematized public agencies specially engaged in social uplift work. If it be made a robust educational movement, a movement so imposing as to command public attention and to impress the public mind, it will do more than reach only our alien immigrants, even though it be designed to reach only them. It will draw within

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

its uplifting influences thousands and thousands of our own native-born who have fallen woefully from the ideals of their American ancestry; it will act for good upon all in the land; and by the deep workings of the spirit of this cause those who now think themselves among the elect may be born anew and become good Americans indeed. Why should there not be such a movement, and why should it not be made avowedly a veritable propaganda? It is the work of America for all who long to become Americans. It is the work of Americans for America. It is an affair of high sentiment. It is equally an affair of conservative, matter-of-fact business.

To make an Americanizing educational movement so strong that it will assume ultimately the power of a propaganda will be a difficult undertaking. Preliminary discussion of possible ways is of course requisite. Such a discussion by those most familiar with present work in congested foreign districts in large cities would be stimulating. It would result, probably, in the presentation of many suggestions from which, by processes of selection and amendment, a working plan finally could be evolved. Even now the successful experiments of private endeavor here and there in the broad field afford some suggestions. Extended and developed for governmental procedure, for example, in New York, these experiments suggest the following outline of some ways and means possible of adoption chiefly in school-houses:

1. English study clubs; especially for non-English-speaking, newly arrived foreigners, but open to other non-English-speaking persons also.

2. Citizenship clubs of men; clubs to be composed especially of non-English-speaking, newly arrived foreigners, but provision to be made for clubs of other foreigners, including those speaking English; club leaders to explain rudiments of public polity as enunciated in a New York State First Book of Citizenship, compiled under governmental auspices and printed bi-lingually; the citizenship clubs of non-English-speaking foreigners to study our language and laws at one and the same time. These citizenship clubs and English-study clubs to have incidental recreative activities, and to be conducted in connection with—

3. A system of preparation for naturalization, to the end that aliens may be prepared and presented to the courts for ceremonious admission to the right of suffrage, under governmental auspices.

4. Lectures, as now established, but many more to be fitted in with the work of the citizenship clubs and the system of preparation for naturalization.

A very large part of the work to be done among certain classes of foreigners must be based upon a perception of the fact that those who would ascend to the clean highway and march on to the fields of American citizenship and of better living can best be led by leaders of their own race, leaders who were aliens but now are Americans. This is a clear illustration of the workings of the laws of imitation and of the primordial social fact—consciousness of kind. In the public propaganda, consequently, Americans of near alien ancestry should be so utilized that they may work with those of the racial source whence they themselves have come, the principle being that he who was an Italian but is now an American shall lead the Italians who aspire to become like him. Persons competent for leadership, according to this view, may be too few to-day for the many posts of an extensive governmental system; but the alien colonies, under the influence of our humanistic societies, are evolving scores and scores of young men and young women qualified to become most successful in leading their racial kind to the standards of real America. The general application of the rule of like leading like need not be, however, without glorious exceptions. Thomas Davidson, not a Jew, joined the uplift movement on the East Side in New York, and, refusing pay, went among the Jews and labored. They distrusted him for a time; he was not of their kind in race or in faith; but soon he won their affections, and now, though he is dead, his work lives. There are Jews, loyal to everything that the Jew holds most dear, who proudly call themselves Davidsonians. There is a Davidson cult, and it is spreading. It is a strongly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Americanizing factor. For a governmental propaganda there will arise other Davidsons able to overcome prejudice and antagonism of whatever source, and their co-operation with race-chosen leaders, rounding out the corps of propagandists, will make an American brotherhood of distinction and of honor.

Ordinary night-schools, with their commonplace rigid classes, routine ways, and jejune teaching of English words, do not do what needs to be done for adolescent and alien immigrants. It would be better to have, not haphazard classes, but congenially composed clubs, assembling Italians in one, Russians in another, Hungarians in another, Syrians in another, and to assign to them competent racial leaders. Work in learning our language could then be linked with work in learning the principles of our local and general customs, manners, and laws; and this work could be varied by the club members participating in the recreative activities provided by the general system, its lectures, stereopticon exhibits, concerts, gymnastic exercises. The most could be made of National and State and city anniversaries by celebrating them at night in large school halls, rallying scores of clubs, bringing together Slav and Teuton and Latin and Anglo-Saxon to listen, in the fraternity of soon-to-be-attained citizenship, to a narration of the causes for commemorating the day. Governmental work of this sort may seem extraordinary. Yet it should be remembered that not many years ago it was suggested that an extensive free evening-lecture system be made a part of the work of the schools in New York City. Many persons criticised such work as irregular. To-day that work is an indispensable part of the municipal scheme of instruction. The work now proposed for consideration involves merely specializing some functions of the lecture system and of the night-school work, and directing these new special activities along lines clearly indicated by the experience of some private agencies engaged in efforts to Americanize foreigners.

For the use of leaders and members of citizenship clubs a manual containing a simple exposition of citizenship is essential. Consider, now, this subject in terms applicable to New York and as if the proposed book were to be used throughout the State and not merely in New York City. All good American citizens, irrespective of party affiliation or religious belief, regard certain principles as common to the country. They are of the law of the land. An embodiment of these fundamental truths can be presented plainly. The spirit of our history can be set forth. From the Federal Constitution, from the local Sanitary Code, text extracts may be taken and their provisions explained. This informatory compilation, prepared so as to win from citizens of all schools of opinion their indorsement of it as a manual containing the least that a good American should know about himself in relation to our society and our Government, may then receive the imprimatur of the Chancellor of the University of the State of New York and be used as "The New York First Book of Citizenship." Let this elementary manual be the product of minds comprehending the concepts of aliens, understanding also those century-inherited opinions of the transplanted generation—retained by many, too many, even of their American-born children—and those unfortunate notions resulting from failure to perceive rightly what this country is and what it is not. Tell in this book the facts which will help citizens of city and citizens of hamlet to a better understanding of their local responsibilities and of their mutual relations as members of the society that makes one commonwealth from the Battery to Niagara, and from Lake Champlain to the Bowery and Mulberry Bend. It would be ideal to give to the drawing of this exposition of citizenship care as intense as is given to the drawing of a State Constitution. The task is as necessary and as important to-day as was the writing of the "Federalist" in that earlier time when New York and other States stood in deep need of political enlightenment—a task more difficult, in fact, because Hamilton and Jay and Madison wrote for a people of high political intelligence and for an almost homogeneous population. It would be ideal if for this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

new duty the genius of such Americans as Elihu Root, Edward M. Shepard, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Felix Adler could be united with the special knowledge of those who have apperceived the peculiar needs of our many sorts of men and their many conditions. If it be too much to expect a realization of all these ideals, surely an effort may be made to construct a manual better than any now available for the purpose, something that the National Municipal League, now advocating a wider study of civics, will applaud as an intelligible and inspiring presentation of essential facts. For use by aliens have it printed bi-lingually, *i.e.*, in English-Italian, in English-Yiddish, in English-Hungarian, and in other languages severally coupled with English. Distribute it by the hundred thousand. Make it the basis of the work of the leaders of the governmental propaganda's citizenship clubs in their synchronous study of our language and our laws. Make it a hornbook for home use by people whether in or not in the clubs, a textbook for use in history by public-school children, deferring their study of its chapters on civics till they are sufficiently mature; and make it a book that will be accepted gladly by Chautauquans—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish; by University Extension agencies, by church clubs, by all the twentieth-century manifestations of the old American lyceum spirit. In ways such as these a governmental educational propaganda will acquire commanding strength, and the State that first will issue such a book will do a service for the Union.

By means of the citizenship clubs and the State's manual of citizenship, aliens can be prepared adequately for naturalization and for the assumption of the obligations imposed upon them by the law of the land. At present applicants for the right of suffrage are left to their own poor devices for ascertaining what is the law of the land; and in too many courts, in too many States, the naturalization process is a sham, a frivolous and unmeaning matter. All this can be changed for the better. It is within the power of each State. The evil practice of permitting aliens to be naturalized in droves on almost the eve of election day has been stopped in New York by the Constitutional amendment of 1894. That was a step toward good. Another and much longer step may be taken by providing public means for the alien to learn what it is necessary for him to know that he may be naturalized. No Constitutional amendment is requisite. Lift the matter of preparation to a governmental plane, dignify the process in accordance with the dignity of the purpose—which is that the alien may have the electoral, the greatest of franchises, and that he may say, "*Civis Americanus sum*"—and he will avail himself of the public means. He will do so because of the very fact that they are public, and because they are *ex officina civitatis*. It is within judicial discretion to raise the standard of examination to conform to higher standards of preparation. The sound doctrine to apply is this: that the proffered declaration of allegiance to the Constitution "should not be accepted in any case in which, upon examination, it appears that the applicant does not understand its significance, or is without such knowledge of the Constitution as is essential to the rational assumption of an undertaking avouched by oath to support it."[1] Ought not this doctrine to be enforced? It is within the power of the courts to make more ceremonious the matter of inducting foreigners from the status of alien to the status of citizen; and deep influences will be set at work by recognizing their appearance in the court-room as an extraordinary special proceeding, and by vesting with impressive formality the supreme moments of naturalization. They are the moments of a significant new birth. It is an event to be made memorable, too, by the Citizenship Club, on the evening of the red-letter day, commemorated under the very roof where, to these newly made citizens, the duties of citizenship first were unfolded, commemorated by a gathering that shall have all the inspiration of a college commencement. On the wall of the best room in many a humble home, in its most conspicuous

[1] See *in re* Bodek, 63 Fed. Rep., 815; opinion by Dallas, Ch. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

place, a proud wife will point out to you her husband's framed certificate of naturalization. It is a decoration of their abode. It is a *decus* not less for her than for him. It represents much to them. Will not the State, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, see cause for giving, as Alma Mater to her children, a new diploma to hang by the side of the naturalization certificate, a diploma certifying that this citizen was prepared and was presented, under the auspices of government, for the degree of citizenship? Inquiry below the surface of this question will show that all this is not fantastic, but that there are psychological reasons for surrounding the event of naturalization with ceremony and with token. Furthermore, by thus intimately relating the school-house with the final act in attaining citizenship, a deeper respect on the part of increasing numbers of men will be felt for that enlightenment upon which real citizenship depends and grows; and in the creating of this deeper feeling a governmental educational propaganda will work in places remote from alien slums, in ways unseen, but with results showing splendidly.

As if from a Teufelsdröckh watch-tower look now at a great American city. "That living flood, pouring through these streets, of all qualities and ages, knowest thou whence it is coming, whither it is going?" Look sharply for the social guiding currents. They are to be seen, but they are sluggish, they drift. Shall their private springs be invigorated, their public sources be unified? Shall there be closer mingling of influences of school and park and pier; new influences from citizenship clubs with racial leaders and a First Book of Citizenship and governmental supervision of preparation for naturalization? Reject all these mere suggestions as to means; yet shall we undertake somehow, by other means, by any means whatsoever, to strengthen the movement for the bettering of men and for the making of Americans?

In reply, there may come the quick words that nothing need to be done except to restrict immigration. This, however, is not a good answer. Congress may delay and finally refuse to pass an exclusion act. Moreover, with or without checks upon immigration, there will still be need for stronger social uplift forces and for governmental extension of educational opportunities. Existing local conditions are so peculiarly enduring that it will take years to ameliorate them. Privately established humanistic societies cannot do all of the work. More of it must be assumed by States and cities. It is true, of course, that a State cannot manufacture the character of its people and cannot dictate their progress; but it is also true that it is the duty of a State to provide sufficient means to assure intelligent citizenship. When new conditions appear, new means must be provided. New conditions have appeared, and will continue to appear. For the purpose of popular instruction there have been adopted governmentally in recent years many means which formerly would have been deemed extra-governmental. Contemporaneously there have been established certain means of popular recreation, but this has been done not with conscious appreciation of the fact that most means of popular recreation can be administered best with the processes of popular instruction. Time will see increase of these special instrumentalities. It is desirable, therefore, that they be systematically and harmoniously developed. If a municipality will adopt merely the policy of locating a new school in a new small park, the cost of nearly one site will be saved. Going further, and interweaving possible functions of school with possible functions of small park, will do more than merely save money. It will provide more good for a larger number of people. In some cities direction of these special functions could be intrusted to existing local educational authorities. In others exclusive control might best be committed to a newly created department. Where city sentiment is callous, a State may justly compel action. Such exercise of broad police power would be proper in every case where a municipality permits a condition to endure which grievously concerns all the people of the supreme State.

England, recognizing the unwholesome conditions of alien colonies in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

London, has had lately a commission to study the problem. Another commission has considered ways for improving the common educational system of English cities. These facts are pregnant with suggestion. Aliens are more numerous and their segregation more marked in Chicago and in New York and in some other American cities than in London. It will be worth while for some of our States formally to examine what they are undertaking formally to do in the special work of social progress. Governmental consideration also of private societies' operations is desirable. The activities of such an institution as the Educational Alliance in its building on East Broadway in New York suggest many ways whereby public school-houses may be used to larger advantage for old and young, for native-born as well as alien-born. Under the roof and even on the roof of the Educational Alliance building may be seen the happy results of inweaving recreation with education. Here may be witnessed most successful work in forwarding the efforts of alien immigrants to become worthy members of society and of State. By adopting some of its principles for use governmentally, the part taken by public agencies in the Americanizing movement can be developed magnificently.

As social settlements and kindred societies have had primacy in the social uplift cause, it devolves largely upon them now to discuss ways and means whereby their own and the public forces may be strengthened. Much will depend upon these private bodies federating their separated powers. Do petty bickerings hinder? Emerson's censure is to be remembered. Let the spirit of Arnold Toynbee triumph. A union in each city will assure moral dominance. It will lead to more aggressive governmental policy. If the humanistic associations of New York will form the needed league, their part will be brighter in those days soon coming when New York will celebrate the passing of the three hundred years since Hendrik Hudson found Manhattan Island and since Hendrik Christiansen built among its Indians the first homes for white men. Perhaps such a union may be one of the means whereby the spiritual life of the metropolis shall be quickened; so quickened that at the end of the tumult over the welcoming of New York's fourth century of civic life, and while the shouting of celebration dies away and "the captains and the kings depart," no recessional need be sung to reproach us for what we have forgotten and to rebuke us for what we have omitted to do. It will be but fitting for the great city, great in material splendor, to become great as well in higher spirit. It should not take three commissions and half a century for the Empire State to get set right in this cause. Will Illinois and Chicago, Massachusetts and Boston, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, other States and their cities, see that they also have many a wilderness darkening American civilization? Within these wilds of society it is possible to cause light to shine more brightly than now. What are the better ways, the better means? Discussion, discussion far and wide, will help to find them. They can be found—and they must be found, if the spirit of the Fathers of the Republic is to prevail, and if we are to move more surely than now toward better things.

# O Ye Who Drive Upon the Rocks of Chance

By Clinton Scollard

O ye who drive upon the rocks of Chance
Or drift upon the shoals of Circumstance,
Or fail to reach the port of high emprise
Through, on Life's seas, some patient sacrifice,
Who, following Duty's beacon o'er the main,
Love's golden galleon mark another gain,
Take heart! None knows how fair the meed may be
In God's green islands of eternity!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Aristotle's Principle of Proportion

By William De Witt Hyde

President of Bowdoin College

THE fundamental condition of a good life, the stuff that all virtue is made of, is the selection of some considerable sphere of common social good to be our end and aim. There is no goodness or badness in elemental appetites or isolated acts. For many years I have challenged class after class of college students to find a single example of any elemental appetite or passion which is intrinsically bad; which in all circumstances and relations is evil. Never yet has any student brought me one such case. Goodness and badness depend on the relation in which acts stand to the main end of life. Any act that is the best means to the best end, by virtue of that relation becomes thereby good; any act which promotes a bad end or hinders a good one, by virtue of that relation becomes bad. Nothing is either good or bad in itself. It is impossible to cut life into two antithetic halves and say that some things, like eating vegetables, and drinking cold water, and going to bed at ten o'clock at night, are intrinsically good; and other acts, like drinking beer, and playing cards, and dancing, and going to the theater, are intrinsically bad. All attempts to put poverty above riches, virginity above motherhood, obscurity above fame, are, from this point of view, immoral; for they all assume that there can be badness in external things, wrong in isolated actions, vice in elemental appetites, and sin in natural passions; whereas Aristotle lays down the fundamental principle that the only place where either badness or wrong or vice or sin can reside is in the relation in which these things stand to some worthy or unworthy end the man is seeking to promote. There is no morality quite so blind and perverse as the notion that riches or reputation, sexual love or alcoholic drink, dancing or card-playing, or anything else in the world, is intrinsically and universally evil. Carried to their logical conclusions, this idea would lead to murder when a glass of brandy might save a life; compel us to share contentedly with swine their husky bill of fare; and end in race extinction.

Morality depends on clearly grasping some picture of large good for others as well as for ourselves; and then translating that pictured potency into energetic fact. The test of our rank in the moral scale is this: how large a section of the world do we care for in a vital, responsible way? The size of the ends we see and serve is the measure of our soul's dimensions. The will is not an entity which we carry in our spiritual pockets; it is an energy precisely commensurate with the work we try to do. Precisely the same external act is good for one man and bad for another. Political office for a man who has solved his own problem, and has time and strength, energy and capacity with which to solve the problems of the public, is the very gateway of heaven. To the office-seeker who is aiming to get out of the public a living which he is too lazy or incompetent to earn in private employment, this same office becomes the broad and easy descent into hell. For a woman who has her heart in her home, and has fulfilled all the sweet charities of sister, daughter, wife, or mother, the life and work of the woman's club is a way of salvation. No angel in heaven is better employed. To the woman who enters the club to get away from her home and her children, from duty and drudgery, for the sake of flattery, excitement, and social importance, though she does not a single thing more than her angel sister who sits by her side, her public work is the act of a devil. It is not what one does; it is the purpose expressed in the doing that measures the worth of the man or woman who does it.

Aristotle's second doctrine is that we



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

must have tools to work with, some furniture of fortune. General Gordon told Cecil Rhodes that he once refused a whole roomful of gold. "I should have taken it," replied Mr. Rhodes; "what is the use of having great schemes if you haven't the means to carry them out?"—a truly Aristotelian reply. Yet Aristotle is no gross materialist, no mere money-getter; to make these things the ends of life he denounces as degrading and unnatural. Degrading as ends, they are essential as instruments.

His third principle is that in the use of these instruments we must take just so much of them as best promotes the end at which we aim. This is the famous doctrine of the mean. Diet, exercise, rest, recreation, wealth, office, work, are all to be regulated by this searching principle. The problem of the athlete preparing for the contest is the problem of the moral man every day of his life. We must take so much of the good things of the world as will best serve our purpose; remorselessly cutting off whatever would interfere. Pleasure on this point is no reliable guide. The epicureans and the hedonists are people who go around with a clinical thermometer under their tongues and expect the world to be warmed with love in consequence. Not the gratification of the particular appetite, but the effective promotion of our ends, determines the limit of indulgence.

Wisdom shows us how ends and means are related in the great universe. Prudence shows us how to take advantage of these relationships in our specific tasks. It is the application of principles to cases; and it comes only with long experience. The most essential and yet the rarest kind of prudence is that considerateness which sensitively appreciates the point of view of the people with whom we have to deal, and which takes proper account of those subtle and complex sentiments, prejudices, traditions, and ways of thinking which taken together constitute the social situation.

Temperance and courage are twin sisters. Temperance rigidly excludes from life everything, however pleasant, that would defeat our end. Courage takes on everything, however painful, that is essential to promote our end. Temperance is not abstinence. It is not indulgence. Neither is it moderation, in the superficial, mathematical sense of that term. To know whether a man is temperate or not you must know the end at which he aims and the strictness with which he foregoes all things which would hinder it. Courage likewise derives all its worth from the end it serves. "True courage must be for a noble object."

The crown of a good life is friendship, which Aristotle defines as "unanimity on questions of public advantage and on all that touches life." Conventional people and evil people are incapable of friendship. Friendship is the mutual recognition and respect of intense individuality in others by persons who are highly individualized themselves.

Aristotle's teaching lacks only the democratic principle introduced by Christianity to make it a complete and ultimate account of life. The rights of man as such, whether native or alien, male or female, had not yet been affirmed. Widen Aristotle's conception of the end by the Christian principle; make it include the welfare of the humblest man, the dignity of the lowliest woman, the happiness of the most defenseless little child, and Aristotle's doctrine thus broadened into Christianity becomes the final and universal ethics. His teaching may be summed up in ten Aristotelian commandments:

Thou shalt devote thy utmost powers to some section of our common social welfare.

Thou shalt hold this end above all lesser goods, such as pleasure, money, honor.

Thou shalt hold the instruments essential to the service of this end second only to the end itself.

Thou shalt ponder and revere the universal laws that bind ends and means together in the ordered universe.

Thou shalt master and obey the specific laws that govern the relation of means to thy chosen end.

Thou shalt use just so much of the materials and tools of life as the service of thy end requires.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thou shalt exclude from thy life all that exceeds or falls below this mean, reckless of pleasure lost.

Thou shalt endure whatever hardship and privation the maintenance of this mean in the service of thy end requires, heedless of pain involved.

Thou shalt remain steadfast in this service until habit shall have made it a second nature, and custom shall have transformed it into joy.

Thou shalt find and hold a few like-minded friends, to share with thee this lifelong devotion to that common social welfare which is the task and goal of man.

# Toki the Lord Priest

By Charles Fessenden Nichols

A MESSAGE came that at twelve Horui Toki, Lord Priest of Buddha from Japan, would "humbly visit" me, a doctor in Boston.

They came, bending nearly prostrate; the priest in a yellow robe, his youthful face dignified by his square black cap, the friend in a black coat.

The interpreter, Nomura, wiry, square-capped, wore a dull purple robe, and bore small gifts. He now stood erect, and while the others again prostrated themselves, said: "The Lord Priest Toki would express the thoughts of the Japanese Government for your kindness to friends who have visited Boston. The Lord Priest has explained his religion at the Religion Congress." Hereupon the doctor invited all present to lunch at the hotel near by. A pretty cousin, a grave bluestocking, who happened in accompanied by a young gentleman of sober deportment and dress, agreed to join the party. The interpreter now said, semi-aside, yet in a tone quite audible to the lady, and not without embarrassment on his part, Would Sekini, the friend, be pardoned if he took "no notice of that lady," since he, a Shintu, "believes women to *have no souls*"? This difficulty was readily arranged, and I must say Sekini's manner toward the soulless afterwards proved most deferential.

Priestly yellow is now exchanged for a slaty robe, very shining-decorous; betasseled and becoming to the gentle, boyish face. His soft eyes, racially black, droop as he modestly describes through the interpreter his pilgrimage lately in India, but now and above all to Boston, shrinest of shrines, "with Bunker Hill so *necessary* to be seen." He is as naïve as if his country were young; he appreciates our Mecca, and I feel like asking him to be my guide and friend. We shall see hereafter how Buddha does not prove unwilling.

Unknown to his host, an element of danger has lurked in this lunch—the chief guest can eat none of it! Of course a Priest of Buddha is a close vegetarian, constrained to pity and preserve each little bird, and give even to an oyster the benefit of questioning if it have nerves of pain. "My friend Sekini" (the Priest speaks quietly and points toward his friend), "his trade is war, he has a perpetual contract to furnish guns for the Japanese Government; yet I love him. He can eat meat with you."

However, not a few dishes new to the Lord Priest are easily prepared from tomato, artichoke, and asparagus. "We rested," observes Sekini, "at the beautiful land of the sandwiches" (he meant the Sandwich Islands), "but even there the Lord Priest Toki could eat only fruits."

Picture now our young lady accepting tidbits of game from the friend, graceful compliments translated, and sly counsel when our ways seem to excite his sense of the ludicrous—assiduousness might word the attitude of each toward all. At dessert all eat fruits, and an element but half suspected in the "frozen pudding." This experiment proves a subtle success; Toki, who has no objection to *sake*, the national beverage, thus partakes of a little weak wine.

The Lord Priest is now asked if Buddha had used a microscope before justifying the eating of fruits; for are there not many organisms, living and helpless,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

here exposed to instant destruction and in the very jaws of death? His face suddenly relaxes and he laughs heartily.

But what follows much astonishes the neighboring tables, as well as his host. How unlikely is modern man to foresee what hidden springs may vibrate to a word, if so be those springs were tempered in the Orient! Sekini and the interpreter arise and bow towards Toki, addressing him in Japanese. They turn to me, and, after a similar obeisance, the interpreter declares that neither smile nor sounds of mirth have passed the Master's lips since he left his temple at Tokyo—meditation, sorrow, and home-sickness interfering. But now the Good and Wise (the doctor, who causes this reconstructive laugh) is henceforth close brother and dear friend in the community at Tokyo.

A messenger is sent for more gifts—pictures and maps; they display Toki's temple. We now drive to the eloquently unconventional figure of Leif Ericsson, and much interest is excited by the rival Columbian claimant. "But," says Toki, "we found your land long before; your Indians, we think, were of our race, such hair and faces they have as ours, and many words alike; our legends say the ancient people of Japan spread into your country and dwelt there."

Returning, we are about to part, when yet one more incident leads our appreciative Toki to feel himself much at home. My little daughter approaches us on the street sidewalk, led by her nurse. There are in this broad land a million or more of little girls, to any one of whom might have come a chance meeting with the Lord Priest, yet is this meeting fraught with curious interest alike to priest and protégé.

"This is my little girl, Miss Cherry," says papa.

"Ei! Hei? What does the doctor call her name?" The Buddhists are prostrating themselves quite to the pavement, while Cherry, to my surprise, unabashed, takes off her large hat, flamingo-red, and bows to her strange worshipers, repeating her salaams, in rhythm, number, and lowliness, according to theirs.

"Are other children of same name in America?"

"We called our little girl Cherry because we liked the word."

"We almost see that our friend is inspired," remarks the interpreter. "The Lord Priest bids me tell you it is a name revered to us in Japan, for only maidens of the royal birth may receive it—*Sakura*.

"*Sakura*, the cherry-tree, is cultivated, not for fruit, but for its blessed blossom. It came at first from far countries—the very tall and sacred flowering cherry which blossoms twice a year. In spring-time our young people spend all day in the cherry spaces or orchards, and they illume with lanterns those little trees all night, so they never cease to see them. In city Tokyo is the Cherry-gate; I go to my space through it to write in the spring. You will find, dear friend, your translation book, 'Classic Poems of the Japanese,' addresses more the cherry than all other flowers beside."

And more gifts are sent for! Dollies this time, which will come after our quaint friends have taken departure, excitedly bidding farewells. Finally in time came this letter from Japan:

*Dearest Sir:*

I find we have in Japan thirteen vegetables differing from any you eat in your country. Our Lord Buddha it would please, and He would gladly benefit you, when you like to eat these better than meat so cruel and indigestible. I send you packages of three to plant in your country, and shall send you ten more in spring.

I travel home and think of your dearest daughter, for whom, beside yourself, is daily a prayer, with one full service each year in temple of our Lord Buddha. And please tell her to be always gentle, as He loves such souls. May she dwell ever the Queen of her Father's affections.

May any new language be strong enough to show my gratitude and humble good will? We have a saying that shows what I feel: "To rest under shade of the same tree, a long time together with my friend, that is mystic friendship." Now your portraits with picture—Boston and monuments—are in last number of the Buddhist religion newspapers, where we take the liberty to tell of you.

Oh, I would not, my dear friend, have you think these words of love to you are lies, or any flirtation, for such things are strictly forbidden by our Lord Buddha.

Always I look forward to those years when we receive and entertain you and your Cherry-blossom. And will you not come?

Your truly faithful,

TOKI THE PRIEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Theodore Roosevelt the Man and the Citizen[1]

By William D. Foulke

Formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner

THE titles of the two books "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," by Jacob Riis, and "The Man Roosevelt," by Francis E. Leupp, might be appropriately exchanged, since the work of Mr. Riis deals more with the personal qualities of the President, and the work of Mr. Leupp more with his public acts; Mr. Riis tells us more about his home life, and Mr. Leupp more about his appointments, policies, and political ideals. Both books are written by men who have an intimate knowledge of the President. Mr. Leupp has known him in Washington as Civil Service Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Vice-President, and President. Mr. Riis was closest to him when he was Police Commissioner in New York City, and Governor of the Empire State. Mr. Leupp has the advantage of the more intimate knowledge of political conditions at the National capital; Mr. Riis has evidently a more devoted and passionate sympathy with the man whose character he is describing.

Those who are not acquainted with President Roosevelt will be almost certain to say that the praise in Mr. Riis's book is extravagant. Indeed, I thought so myself when I came to Mr. Riis's enumeration of the President's faults, and found nothing except some criticisms of his dancing and singing. It struck me that an impartial portrait-painter ought to find more blemishes than that; but his "impulsiveness" hardly seemed objectionable where the impulse was always on the right side and never got us into difficulties; the fact that he talks a good deal, to which, indeed, Mr. Riis refers, is hardly undesirable when he talks so well that you would rather listen to him than to any one else, and would generally prefer it even to talking yourself, which is perhaps the highest standard of acceptability. One who understands the President, and the relations he has sustained to Mr. Riis, will realize that this book is the inevitable expression of the enthusiasm of a man who loves a friend that is worthy of all love, and who is immensely proud, as he has a right to be, of every act and trait and word of his hero.

Mr. Riis's statements of the President's sympathy and friendship for the common people must impress every one who knows Mr. Roosevelt as the truth. Most men with strong democratic instincts have no other choice; they belong themselves to the multitude. But here is a man of aristocratic lineage and antecedents who is naturally fond of the plain people, respects them and likes them just as much as, perhaps rather more than, he likes those of his own set. Indeed, the people of the West regard the President, and I think correctly, as more their own than do the people of the East. The policeman, the locomotive engineer, the cowboy, the mountain guide, have often a closer sympathy with him than have the members of the exclusive social circle in which he was born and bred. And this feeling of fellowship has not the least taint of cant or political motive behind it. He is naturally fond of men, of good men, whether they speak pure English or not; of strong men, even if their hands are hard and grimy.

No one who does not know the President would realize, from his stern and fierce-looking pictures, that the man is constantly bubbling over with merriment, that he keeps the table in roars of laughter, that he has the keenest possible sense of humor, and that of the thousand absurdities which take place in his presence not one escapes his penetrating observation. He can enjoy a joke upon himself quite as well as a joke upon any one else, and his friends are not in

[1] *Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen.* By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. The Outlook Company, New York.
*The Man Roosevelt.* By Francis E. Leupp. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the least afraid of the most absolute candor in criticising him. When he talks about himself and his own course, as he often does, it is in the most impersonal way, as if he were quite another man, whose conduct was being brought up for review. Mr. Riis tells us that after his labor is over he is fond of play. This is quite true, but it is not all; I never knew a man who took such joy as he in the work itself; he revels in it. "It's a pretty hard job here," he says, "but I'm having a good time of it." He not only works tremendously himself, he makes everybody around him work in the same way. It is an odd thing to see him going over his daily correspondence and holding a conversation upon an important public question at the same time, keeping up two lines of thought simultaneously, and working rapidly at both of them. He thinks like lightning, and some of the sudden decisions which men attribute to rash impulsiveness are due to the fact that in a few seconds he has weighed considerations which for some men would require an hour.

Mr. Roosevelt's mind is of a primitive type. All sophistry, casuistry, diplomacy, and unnecessary complexities and refinements are foreign to him. He "thinks straight and sees clear," and seeks his end by the directest road. The President is absolutely sincere, and is as unselfish as any man can be, or ought to be, who plays the part he does in the history of the world. Some men speak of him as "erratic—an uncertain quantity." If by erratic it is meant that he is not like anybody else, that is true; he is certainly unique; not only in his brilliant personality, but in the almost childlike open-mindedness which characterizes his dealings with all. But as to being an uncertain quantity, no man in the world is any less uncertain than he. His conduct in any given case, *if you know all the facts*, can be predicated more surely perhaps than that of any other man living. When you can answer what is the right thing to do, so far as the right is humanly practicable you have the answer to the problem. He has got to make this great Government of ours work, and he is going to make it work as near right as it will work at all.

I think with Mr. Riis that the President's devotion to the Civil Service system was due principally to the fact that the system encouraged fair play, that under it the farmer's lad and the mechanic's son, who had no one to speak for them, had the same opportunity in competing for the public service as the social or political favorite. This notion of fair play was the thing which made him urge Southern Democrats to come up for the examinations and brought them into the classified service, which gave "to the honest and capable colored man an even chance with the honest and capable white man," and which led him to say of the negro question later: "We are in a back eddy. I don't know how we are going to get out, or when. The one way I know that does *not* lead out is for us to revert to a condition of semi-slavery. That leads us farther in, *because it does not stop there*." It was this notion of fair play, as well as his sympathy for the poor creatures who would perish in the great cities in the East from its consequences, that led him to interfere in the coal strike; and I can quite believe the story told by Mr. Riis, that, after listening to the accounts of the suffering which would be entailed, he set his face grimly, and said, "Yes, I will do it. I suppose that ends me, but it is right, and I will do it." It was also that sentiment of fair play which afterwards led him to take ground against the exorbitant demands of the labor unions, when he refused to permit the discharge of Miller, the assistant foreman of the bookbindery, because Miller had become obnoxious to organized labor. He was absolutely consistent in both positions. This, too, explains his declaration to the representatives of the laboring men who came to dine with him: "Yes, the White House door, while I am here, shall swing open as easily for the laboring man as for the capitalist, *and no easier*." It was this notion of fair play that led him, while Governor of New York, to put through the franchise tax laws that made large corporations pay on dividend-earning properties their fair share of the public burdens. It was this that led to the suit against the Northern Securities

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Company, which he thought should not be allowed on account of its vast interests to be exempt from the common requirements of a law made for the great and small alike. It is natural that his simple way of dealing with men and things should be quite misunderstood by politicians, and that Tammany adversaries should call it the "honesty racket," and exclaim, "How well he does it!" It is not half so hard to do as they imagine.

I notice some trifling inaccuracies in minor details in Mr. Riis's book. I do not think, for instance, that it was Mr. Roosevelt who first instituted local civil service examinations throughout the country. That was provided for in the original scheme of Dorman B. Eaton. Nor do I believe that the battle of Las Guasimas was "a carefully planned engagement," at least so far as the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rough Riders was concerned. My impression is that the chief excellence of his tactics consisted in following the firing. But such trifles do not impair the accuracy of the portrait as a character study. I can see many things in the book which I would have written in quite a different way; but, for all that, it is not extravagant, and it is essentially true. The author's characterization of the President's speeches, for instance, is precisely correct. "Both his hearers and he are too much interested in the thing he says to pay great heed to the way he says it," and yet the President's way of saying it does not seldom conform to a very high standard of eloquence, as in his speech (quoted by Mr. Riis) seconding the nomination of Mr. McKinley at the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. Leupp's book, "The Man Roosevelt," is written in admirable taste, and in a style so plain and clear that it tempts us to believe that English prose literature to-day has suffered no deterioration when contrasted with the models of former generations. Mr. Leupp gives us a better history of the current political events in which the President has been personally concerned than can be found in any other book or article. His judgment is reliable. He is of a colder and more judicial temperament than Mr. Riis. His statement of the relations between the President and Mr. Hanna, for instance, comes closer to the facts, I think, than any other which has been given to the press. Mr. Hanna was never personally antagonistic to the President, and probably never seriously contemplated being the candidate of the Republican party in 1904. The enormous strain to which our Presidents are inevitably subjected would not only have been distasteful to him, but he realized, better than any one else, that he would in all likelihood be physically unable to endure it. Nevertheless, he wanted to keep the threads of political mastery in his own hands. He would rather, as Mr. Leupp says, "be a king-maker than a king." It would have been a source of unbounded satisfaction to him to have had the Republican nomination come to Mr. Roosevelt as his gift, or to control it in case anything should occur which might make Mr. Roosevelt's renomination undesirable—a contingency, however, which he did not anticipate, for he believed that under existing conditions it would be bad policy for the Republican party to discredit the administration of the Republican President by refusing to ratify by a renomination the acts of that administration.

There was nothing in this which aroused any unfriendly feelings on the part of the President, who, with the toleration which has always characterized him, considered Mr. Hanna's attitude as not unreasonable or unfriendly on the part of the man who had been the leader of the Republican organization; so their personal relations suffered no jar from this cause, although the indiscreet friends of each said things enough to have aroused deep animosity between men who were less generous. There were, perhaps, rather more radical differences in the views of the two men regarding the appointment and retention of certain persons in public positions—General Wood, for instance, whom the President proposed to promote in regular order (for it was not he, but McKinley, who had advanced General Wood over the heads of officers who had formerly outranked him), and whose promotion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Hanna energetically opposed. Senator Hanna believed that the Republican party was the great agency of political welfare for the Republic, and that nothing must be permitted to interfere with the supremacy and success of that party. The President believes just as strongly in the party, but realizes more clearly that it is only so long as that party maintains higher ideals and a better personnel than its adversary that it will deserve or keep the support of the American people.

Mr. Leupp has very correctly set forth the relations of the President to the various members of his Cabinet who have come and gone since he has been Chief Executive, the differences of temperament between Secretary Gage and his chief, and the reasons which led to the selection of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Cortelyou. The President realizes the desirability of having in his Cabinet men who possess certain attributes which he lacks himself—the experience and skill of a trained politician like Mr. Payne—the cold, dispassionate judgment of the lawyer like Mr. Knox or Mr. Root—the conscientious regard for details in organization possessed in so eminent a degree by Mr. Cortelyou. I do not altogether concur in the severe judgment of the Postmaster-General expressed by Mr. Leupp. While mistakes have been made, I think that large credit ought to be given for valuable reform measures which he has instituted. For instance, the announcement, by the Post-Office Department, of the policy that changes were not to be made, as a general rule, in the fourth-class postmasterships on account of the mere lapse of four years, has been followed by results which have been far-reaching and beneficial, and have outweighed a hundredfold the consequences of a word spoken in haste, like that quoted by Mr. Leupp which characterized the Tulloch charges as "mere hot air." It is delightful to hear the enthusiastic praise bestowed by Mr. Roosevelt upon his Cabinet, shortly after he became President, when he said, "I have an admirable Cabinet, and I have a right to say so, for I did not select it."

Mr. Leupp describes very accurately the President's treatment of political bosses like Platt and Quay. He never refuses to confer freely with the men whom the people have chosen as their representatives, or to maintain friendly relations with them; it is only when they seek something which he thinks ought not to be done that he stands in their way. Mr. Leupp performs a valuable service in setting forth the good instincts of these "bosses," and their advocacy of worthy measures, even against their selfish interests. "I once knew Matt Quay," he says, "to crawl out of a sick-bed and go in search of the Secretary of the Interior, to prevent an appointment which would hurt the Indians."

In both Mr. Riis's and Mr. Leupp's books the most characteristic and the most attractive portions will be found to be the quotations from Mr. Roosevelt himself. There is no character that lends itself more readily than his to close personal biography. The sayings of the President, every day, are full of picturesque originality. Neither of these two volumes contains quite as many quotations as some who know Mr. Roosevelt well would like to see. But some of those given are capital; for instance, the following in regard to Senator Lodge. "I am going to remove M. to-morrow," the President said one day. "Cabot has been here all the afternoon pleading with me to spare the fellow, whom he believes to be a model of righteousness. He has gone away convinced that I am a double-dyed ingrate, and that I am too stubborn to recognize resplendent virtue when I see it. I'm sorry. I love Cabot, I'd give him half I possess, but I can't yield that point." This is absolutely characteristic. With the President *counsel* is always acceptable—no man will yield sooner, if he is really convinced—but *control* is impossible, either by the trusts or the labor unions or by his dearest friend or his most important political supporter.

Mr. Leupp says: "President Roosevelt is not a genius. He is a man of no extraordinary natural capacity. As author, lawmaker, administrator, huntsman, athlete, soldier, what you like, his record contains nothing that might not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have been accomplished by any man of sound physique and good intelligence. Such prestige as he enjoys above his fellows he has acquired partly by hard work and partly by using his mother-wit in choice of tasks and in his method of tackling them." In one sense this is undoubtedly true. There is certainly nothing superhuman about the President, and there is no doubt that much of that splendid personality which attracts and charms those who are thrown in close contact with it has been the outgrowth of his own development, the result of his tremendous working power, quite as much as of his original natural gifts. Yet that working power was one of those very gifts. No one can look at the mass of excellent literature which he has produced in the midst of an intensely busy life and fail to be astonished at his productive energy. No one who has been under the charm of his conversation and seen his infinite resources and equipment can fail to realize that if this is not genius it is its very ample equivalent, and that he is in the presence of a man who, if not born great, has at least achieved distinction in a pre-eminent degree.

In this connection I must say a word of the Roosevelt "luck" to which Mr. Leupp refers in the beginning of his volume. There can be no doubt that he has been fortunate. No man can watch the steps in his career without seeing that; and, as Mr. Leupp points out, it was often by the disappointments of his immediate personal ambitions that his success was achieved: as when he failed to become Assistant Secretary of State and took the Civil Service Commissionership instead; as when he failed to realize all that he hoped for on the Police Board and became Assistant Secretary of the Navy; as when he was reluctantly compelled to accept the Vice-Presidency and thereby became President of the United States. But in all his career he always swam with the crest of the wave when it was with him and dived under it when it was adverse. The opportunity found him always prepared. As he himself said: "I put myself in the way of things happening and they happened."

In both of these volumes the reader is permitted to get very close to Mr. Roosevelt. His life, indeed, is a very open book. There are few men of whom personal friends can speak with greater freedom than of the President. I notice with Mr. Leupp, as well as with Mr. Riis, an occasional inaccuracy as to details, which does not in the least impair the truthfulness of the portrait. But in their essentials both books are accurate, and they will furnish the general public with the opportunity of making a remarkably clear estimate of their Chief Magistrate.

# Books of the Week

*This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."*

**Book of Merlin (The): The Book of Sir Balin.** From Mallory's King Arthur with Caxton's Preface. Edited by Clarence Griffin Child. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 86 pages.

**Breaking into Society.** By George Ade. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 4½×7 in. 208 pages. $1.

An English reviewer of Mr. Ade's "Fables in Slang" recently mournfully remarked that the fables probably were very amusing, but he found it absolutely impossible to understand them. Even the average American citizen may find Mr. Ade's fluency in the very latest slang a little puzzling at times. The present book is of much the same character as "Fables in Slang," and will undoubtedly amuse a great many people, although it cannot, in our judgment, be said to claim a place among the best specimens of American humor.

**Child Life in Mission Lands.** Edited by Ralph E. Diffendorfer. Illustrated. (The Forward Mission Study Courses.) Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati. 4×6½ in. 180 pages. 50c.

**Complete Anas of Thomas Jefferson (The).** Edited by Franklin B. Sawvel, Ph.D. The Round Table Press, New York. 6×9 in. 283 pages.

This edition of the notes on "passing transactions" jotted down by Thomas Jefferson during the years 1791–1809 well fulfills its purpose of bringing together in a single volume the "crisp, interesting, and famous

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

private notes, opinions, and conjectures of this celebrated statesman and author." The "Anas" appear in an attractive garb, are printed in clear type on good paper, and altogether make a brave showing. As Dr. Sawvel had access to the original manuscripts, "with the privilege of copying for publication," we may accept this version as authoritative in every sense. By way of appendix is printed Jefferson's first inaugural address, and the "Anas" are prefaced with a biographical sketch of their author, a sketch so attenuated that it might well have been omitted. There are several excellent illustrations. It is to be regretted that the editor did not see fit to supply an index.

**Complete Works of William Makepeace Thackeray (The).** (Kensington Edition.) The Newcomes. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in. Sold by subscription only. $2 per vol.

Reserved for later notice.

**Eastward Hoe,** by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston, and Jonson's **The Alchemist.** Edited by Felix E. Schilling, Litt.D. (The Belles-Lettres Series. General Editor, George Pierce Baker, A.B.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4×6 in. 408 pages. 60c.

This volume and one containing Goldsmith's comedies "The Good-natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer" are the first issues of what is to be called "The Belles-Lettres Series." It is planned to include in this series not less than three hundred volumes, in uniform edition and at moderate price. The *format* is that of a small and comparatively thick quarto, almost or quite of pocket size. Each volume has its appropriate biographical sketch, critical introduction, notes, bibliography, and, when necessary, glossary. In each case the text follows an original edition recognized as authoritative; the old spelling (when there is any) is retained, but capitalization and punctuation have been modernized, and peculiarities which really belong to the style of the author have been carefully preserved. This description applies more especially to the volume before us containing Jonson's plays, but even in the Goldsmith plays a careful choice has been made between variant editions, and in both cases the editors have printed illustrative matter, such as recently discovered letters of Ben Jonson and Goldsmith's little-known essays on literary topics of his day, which in a measure induced the writing of the comedies. The two volumes before us give every promise that the series contemplated will be of value to students of English literature, and to all readers of the classics of that literature.

**English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century: Ford Lectures, 1903.** By Leslie Stephen. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¼×8½ in. 224 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

**Good Natured Man (The) and She Stoops to Conquer.** By Oliver Goldsmith. (The Belles-Lettres Series. General Editor, George Pierce Baker, A.B.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4×6 in. 285 pages. 60c.

See note under "Eastward Hoe."

**Gordon Elopement (The).** By Carolyn Wells and Harry Persons Taber. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 235 pages. $1.25.

This is a jolly and irresponsible little story, amusing enough, but as light as a feather.

**Great Adventurer (The).** By Robert Shackleton. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 356 pages. $1.50.

The story of a colossal Trust, which in the end becomes so huge that the "great adventurer" who has built it up, having some regard for the people's interest, sets to work to pull it gently and gradually apart. Recent industrial events and the history of great combinations of capital have been made use of to some extent. A quaint conception is that of two brothers, one of whom becomes a successful speculator, while the other prefers to remain a capable and humorous burglar because he thinks burglary the more honest employment. The book has little interest as fiction pure and simple (the love story is particularly feeble), but it certainly sets one thinking on some important issues of the day.

**He is Risen: An Easter Service.** Arranged by George C. Hugg. Eaton & Mains, Cincinnati. 6×9 in. 15 pages. Per one hundred copies, $2.

**Handbook of Church History (A): From the Apostolic Era to the Dawn of the Reformation.** By Rev. Samuel G. Green, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 628 pages. $2.50, net.

It is a rather colorless outline of Church history that is given in this thick volume. There is little attempt to do more than present what has been called "factual" history. Even within the limitation involved in a mere recounting of events there is some room for careful weighing of evidence. Little sign of this, however, is given. Sources are accepted at their face value. Such men as Praxeas and Sabellius are represented as if they taught in fact what their orthodox critics described them as teaching. When it is remembered that all we know of Praxeas we get from Tertullian (except for a sentence or two from the pseudo-Tertullian), and that Tertullian begins his account of Praxeas by saying that "The devil . . . maintains there is only one Lord . . . but he is a liar from the beginning, and so is any man he instigates in his own way such as Praxeas," we can hardly accept his statement of Praxeas's teachings as fair. The chief and only specific contemporary source for Sabellius is Dionysius of Alexandria; and his testimony comes in this roundabout way: Athanasius quotes Dionysius, who quotes from memory passages in his own writing in which he had quoted Sabellius. Now, in this handbook this kind of testimony is accepted without apparent question. As a compilation of events in Church history as they have been reported, this volume answers very well. The reader will have to turn elsewhere to get, for instance, an impression of the discrepancy between the wide circulation of Paul's writings and the general disappearance of Paul's teachings in the early Church; or an idea of the real

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contribution to Church life and thought contributed by men who, frequently through fortuitous circumstances, were branded as heretics.

**Her Infinite Variety.** By Brand Whitlock. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 5¼×8¼ in. 168 pages. $1.

Mr. Whitlock, in his story called "The Thirteenth District," gave perhaps the best picture of provincial political life to be found in American fiction. In the present story he strikes a lighter note, and combines comedy and the intricacies of political life in an agreeable manner. The hero, a State Senator, who rashly undertakes to support a woman's rights bill to please a charming young woman lawyer, is crushed personally and outwitted politically by a group of anti-suffrage agitators which includes his own fiancée. The book is unusually well illustrated by Mr. Christy, and though a slight story, its rapidity of movement makes it thoroughly enjoyable.

**Jewish Encyclopædia (The): A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.** Prepared by More than Four Hundred Scholars and Specialists under the Direction of the Following Editorial Board: Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., Gotthard Deutsch, Ph.D., Richard Gottheil, Ph.D., Emil G. Hirsch, Ph.D., LL.D., Joseph Jacobs, B.A., Kaufmann Kohler, Ph.D., Herman Rosenthal, Solomon Schechter, M.A., Litt.D., Isidore Singer, Ph.D., Crawford H. Toy, D.D., LL.D., Isaac K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., and Others. Vol. VI. God—Istria. Illustrated. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 7½×11 in. 681 pages. $7.

With this volume, containing some eighteen hundred articles instructively illustrated, this great work, collaborated by Christian and Jewish specialists, is half completed. Biographical articles constitute about one-sixth of the topics treated, with a significant account of Jewish activity in American States and cities. Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, contributes a valuable article on "God," in which he regards Judaism as bridging the gulf between transcendent and immanent Deity by postulating the divinity of the human soul. This is in sharp opposition to the view of Dr. Caird's "Evolution of Religion," that this bridging was precisely what Judaism left to be accomplished by Christianity (see Volume II., Lecture third). The article on the Holy Spirit makes the curious criticism on the Christian view of it that Jesus' breathing on his disciples when he said, "Receive ye the Holy Spirit," indicates it as "materialistic" and non-Jewish. The article "Halizah," the ceremony of releasing a brother-in-law from the obligation to marry his brother's widow, still scrupulously observed by the great majority of Jews as in ancient times, forms a most interesting illustrated commentary on the fourth chapter of the book of Ruth. Among other noteworthy topics are "Hawkers and Peddlers," illustrative of the economic condition of Russian immigrants; "Health Laws," "Hebrew Grammar," and "Christian Hebraists," of whom a list of over four hundred is appended; "Homiletics," with its account of Jewish preaching in the vernacular developed since 1806; "Incunabula" (works printed in the fifteenth century), with a full list; the "Inquisition," from which the Jews suffered much even in the eighteenth century; "Intelligencers" (seventeenth-century English for spies), who effectively served Cromwell's foreign policy; "Isaiah," from the pen of Canon Cheyne. Talmudic and rabbinical lore holds a prominent interest in this volume, administered by Dr. Schechter, the leading Talmudist in America, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary. The social and religious life of the Russian and Polish Jews, as well as that of some other communities, is narrated here for the first time, and the general historian will find a large amount of material for Jewish history throughout the world that has not before been collected.

**Making the Most of Life.** By George H. Hepworth, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 201 pages. $1, net.

Although a selfish and sinister sense may have been attached to the idea of making the most of both worlds, it is an idea which St. Paul in his well-known saying about the profitableness of godliness has consecrated to a noble application. The idea runs through the forty short sermons here collected. The Christian aim is the making of manhood in the image of God, foot-fast, indeed, upon the earth but head-free toward the heavens. This is the aim of these discourses, thoroughly practical, thoroughly spiritual. It is a good book to have on the table for leisure moments.

**Matthew Arnold.** By G. W. E. Russell. Illustrated. (Literary Lives Series.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 265 pages. $1, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**"New Year's Guift:" An Hitherto Lost Treatise.** By Robert Browne. Edited with an Introduction for the Congregational Historical Society by Champlin Burrage. Congregational Historical Society, Memorial Hall, London, E.C., England. 5½×9 in. 44 pages. Price 1s. 6d., net.

A "find" of much interest to antiquarians and church historians was made two or three years ago in the discovery of this long-lost treatise in the British Museum. It was written December 31, 1588 (January 10, new style). It discusses from the Congregational (then termed "Brownist") point of view the controverted questions of church government and discipline, and serves for some reconstruction of the account of Browne's early career. It shows his health to have been seriously undermined by persecution—he had then "bene in more than twentie prisons"—and lends some attractiveness to his personality.

**Queen of Quelparte (The).** By Archer Butler Hulbert. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 330 pages. $1.50.

This is a new edition of an exciting story published some time ago. The facts that the book deals with Russian intrigue in the Far East, that its events are laid in the period following the war between China and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Japan, and that its scene is partly in Korea, sufficiently indicate the timeliness of the story under present conditions. Mr. Hulbert has been a successful and adventurous newspaper correspondent in the Far East, and his tale has a background of knowledge as well as adventure of sensational and brisk action.

**Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre (Le).** By Octave Feuillet. Edited by James D. Bruner, Ph.D. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4½×6½ in. 283 pages.

**Short Biography of John Leeth, with an Account of His Life Among the Indians.** Reprinted from the Original Edition of 1831, with an Introduction by Reuben Gold Thwaites. The Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland. 5½×8 in. 70 pages.

**Signal Light (The).** By Mildred Scarborough. Illustrated. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 5×8 in. 219 pages. $1, net.

**Simon Peter, Fisherman.** By "Thomas." Eaton & Mains, Cincinnati. 5×7½ in. 189 pages. 75c.

**Song of Roland (The).** Translated into English Prose by Isabel Butler. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 156 pages.

This is one of the latest additions to the Riverside Literature Series, and its purpose is to put into the hands of young readers one of those great popular poems which date back to the very beginning of modern life, one of those songs of history which more clearly than prose history interpret the spirit of great events. Miss Butler tells the story of the poem in a very interesting preface, and has rendered it in very simple prose, with a glossary of words not in common use, and notes. The volume is also furnished with illustrations.

**Standard of Pronunciation in English (The).** By Thomas R. Lounsbury. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 285 pages. $1.50, net.

Any one who takes up this little book expecting to find it a dry-as-dust volume besprinkled only with italics and diacritical marks will be agreeably disappointed. Professor Lounsbury has made an interesting book not only for specialists but for the average reader. He gives, in a style that is almost colloquial in its spontaneous humor and its absence of professional pedantry, an account of the various and varying standards of orthoepical propriety that have characterized the development of the English language. The conflict of popular usage with scholarly authority, of analogy with fashion or convenience, of the ear and the eye in the endeavor of the one to follow the spoken tradition and of the other to conform pronunciation to spelling, are discussed with keenness and insight and with felicitous illustrations. A sentence from the paragraph devoted to the history of *ēither* and *īther* gives an idea of Professor Lounsbury's playful humor, which is not without its admonitory tang: "All of us are privileged in these latter days frequently to witness painful struggles put forth to give to the first syllable of these words the sound of ī, by those who have been brought up to give it the sound of ē. There is apparently the impression on the part of some that such a pronunciation establishes on a firm foundation an otherwise doubtful social standard." This is hard on the ītherites, but they may be comforted by Professor Lounsbury's admission that their innovation is steadily gaining ground. Professor Lounsbury in dealing with his subject in general illustrates the open-minded and undogmatic attitude that wide knowledge and a truth-loving spirit are increasingly engendering in the modern scholar. As to the possibility of obtaining a uniform standard of pronouncing English he is pessimistic. Until we can have a phonetically spelled language—and of this he sees no immediate hope—he thinks "no small share of our lives will be spent in the profitable and exciting occupation of consulting dictionaries, in the equally profitable and exciting discussion of the pronunciation of particular words, and in airing our opinions and delivering our decisions upon points about which one thoroughly educated man is as good an authority as another and nobody is an authority at all." We should not be doing justice to the orthoepical critic's privilege if we closed this notice without expressing our surprise at Professor Lounsbury's apparent sanction of the English practice of dropping the *h* in the word hotel. "It may be," he says, "that there exist men who say 'a hotel,' . . . but such expressions are certainly uncommon in literature, if ever found there at all." We hope soon to see a new edition of this valuable book, in which this statement may be modified.

**Summer in Telemarken (A) and Some Character Sketches.** By N. N. Ronning. Illustrated. The Northland Press, Minneapolis, Minn. 5¼×7½ in. 117 pages. 50c.

**To Comfort You: Poems of Comfort.** Selected by Elia W. Peattie. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5¼×7¾ in. 160 pages. $1, net.

This collection of poems of consolation, selected by Elia W. Peattie, is taken from a very wide range of poetry, old and new; the names of Herrick, George Herbert, Mrs. Deland, and Phillips Brooks revealing in the first glance at the table of contents the variety and scope of the volume. Such collections represent taste, and it is useless to argue about matters of taste; there is no absolute standard of criticism which can be applied to this kind of editorial work. In this instance the editor has made a generous selection of what may be called the classics of consolation, to which she has added an equally generous selection from contemporary verse, the value of which is still in large measure to be determined. The volume is strikingly bound—a dark blue cover with white back and a design of conventionalized flowers.

**Tolstoy the Man.** By Edward A. Steiner. Illustrated. The Outlook Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 310 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**Upper Way (The).** By William Curtis Stiles, B.D. Eaton & Mains, Cincinnati. 5×8 in. 226 pages. $1.

The title recalls the primitive appellation of Christianity in the book of the Acts as "The Way." Defining salvation as the highest life, Mr. Stiles here sets aside all the technical terms of theology, and regards it from the point of view in Tennyson's lines,

> Rise upward, working out the beast,
> And let the ape and tiger die.

The highest life is won through the expulsive power of a great affection, enkindled by the exhibition of God's suffering love in Christ, and so determining the sinner to rise from his dead self to higher things. Placing all emphasis on the moral choice, all discussion of theological problems is declined throughout. It seems to us that some compression of the argument would have been advantageous, and also some adequate recognition of the social beside the personal demands, interests, and activities of "the upper way."

**Vanguard (The): A Tale of Korea.** By James S. Gale. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 320 pages. $1.50.

Many of our readers will remember Mr. Gale's "Korean Sketches," a book that bears the same relation to Korea that Dr. Arthur H. Smith's "Village Life in China" does to the latter country. The present book is practically a narrative of the author's own fifteen years' experience as a missionary (and, we rejoice to say, a missionary with a sense of humor) in and near Seoul and Pingyang—that is, in that very part of the country whose names are now filling our newspapers because Japan and Russia there face each other in battle array. There is a thin veil of fiction employed, and typical Korean characters are cleverly drawn as individuals. The book is eminently enjoyable; its religious spirit never falls into pietism; it is hearty, unconventional, full of odd and unexpected bits of adventure, romance, and character. The style is sometimes abrupt and careless, but there is never any lack of novel and interesting material. In one brief chapter, for instance, is found a singularly effective picture of the rout of the Chinese by Japan; another gives an amusing, graphic sketch of Ko, robber, gambler, scamp, and finally convert; another presents a fine picture of a courageous medical missionary and his work; others bring out clearly Korean whims, superstitions, queer customs, racial traits. The book is a capital one to read just now—and, indeed, at any time.

**Velasquez.** (Newnes' Art Library.) Illustrated. Frederick Warne & Co., New York. 7×9½ in. 64 pages. $1.25.

**William Greenleaf Eliot, Minister, Educator, Philanthropist.** By Charlotte C. Eliot. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8½ in. 376 pages. $2, net.

The idea that fame and worth do not correspond, which when stated in general terms is trite, becomes freshly clothed when it is illustrated in the life of such a man as William Greenleaf Eliot. The reader who takes up this volume with the question, Who was William Greenleaf Eliot? will lay it down with the question, Why have I not known of him before? Dr. Eliot had the distinction of being the first Unitarian minister to undertake a pastorate west of the Mississippi River, of being virtually the founder of Washington University in St. Louis, of which he later was the Chancellor, and of being the originator of the Western Sanitary Commission which during the Civil War was a precursor, as it were, of the Red Cross. He went to St. Louis as a pioneer. The opponents of Christianity at first hailed him as a coadjutor, but soon in disappointment classed him and his church among those "superstitious people," the Christians. On the other hand, the other churches of the place were unfraternal at first. From 1834 to 1871 he was pastor of the Church of the Messiah, which he developed from a congregation of twenty-five to a society which was not only a church but also a charity organization, and which by 1861 contributed $50,000 a year to benevolence. Of Dr. Eliot's ministry, of his organization of the public schools of the city, of his establishment and direction of Washington University, only mention can here be made. The most interesting chapters in the book deal with his activities on behalf of emancipation and the preservation of Missouri to the Union. Though strongly, even radically, anti-slavery in his feeling, he was not an abolitionist. He even advised against emancipating individual slaves in certain cases; and himself bought and owned a negro servant. His guiding principle was the Golden Rule. As a consequence he suffered severe criticism and even abuse from some New England friends. He held to his course, and was justified by events. The description in this volume of Missouri during the Civil War and reconstruction times casts light on present-day problems concerning the negroes of the South. There is little that is theological in the book. Dr. Eliot is seen in these pages as a man of great moral earnestness, of broad sympathies, of practical consecration to duty, and of spiritual mind. Though a believer in total abstinence, he was an advocate of temperance, not repression; though a believer in woman suffrage, he regarded the ballot as a burden to be accepted, not a rightful privilege to be demanded. The secret of his power, his open-mindedness, and his modesty is to be found in the last chapter: he did his work for humanity because he saw that human nature is "allied to him who by his sinless glory is the incarnation of the invisible God." The story of his life, though dispassionately told, is stimulating because it concerns a stimulating personality.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Correspondence

*Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.*

### The Authority of the Minister

The editors of The Outlook have received the following letters addressed to the author of the "Letters to a Minister:"

*Esteemed Friend:*

In thy article last week on the Authority of the Minister I noted with delight the cogency of thought and the naturalness of conclusion. It would be an easy task to comment upon it favorably. It seems to me, however, to fall short of the full truth at the last. We are told that the authority lies in the power to evoke in the hearer a recognition of the dormant truth in himself—the power to "turn people to the Light," as Quakers say. Would it not be more exact, and less liable to mislead, were we to say this power is an *evidence* of authority only? "Ye shall receive power," said Christ, "after the Holy Ghost has come upon you." The receiving of the Holy Spirit was the authority, and the assuring evidence was "power." Perhaps a later essay may amplify this point, but to me it seems important that all who would be ministers of Christ should realize that authority is not acquired by endeavoring to exercise power, but by accepting the Holy Spirit and allowing ourselves to be governed and actuated thereby.

BENJAMIN F. WHITSON.

*To the Editor of The Outlook:*

Your letter of February 27 on the "Authority of the Preacher" has been read with interest and pleasure. All that is said therein is both true and important, but it seems to me to leave unanswered the question—which possibly it did not aim to answer—How the writers of the Bible knew that they were speaking with divine authority? We may readily grant that when a man so speaks that he evokes a spiritual response in the men who listen, his words are with authority, and that if his message contains nothing capable of calling forth such a response, it is not from God; but the question still remains, How did these men, who spoke with such positiveness, and whose words uttered so long ago we still recognize as a divine message, know that their message was divine? How did they know that what was burning within them for utterance would or could meet a response in the spiritual nature of their fellow-men? If that is the basis of the authority, what produced the conviction in the mind of the preacher that he was on that basis? If, as you rightly assert, it was not a process of reasoning, it could not have been the perception by him that the message was having that effect. Indeed, it is manifest from the utterances of both the Old Testament prophets and the New Testament preachers that they had the conviction when they began to preach, and quite independently of the results. In the ministry of many of them, indeed, the message found little or no response in the hearts of their hearers. The men of their day did not recognize either the truth or the beauty of what they said. Nay, they even in some instances had the conviction beforehand that their words would not be believed. So far as results perceptible to the prophet were concerned, Amos went on a fruitless mission and Hosea pleaded with his countrymen in vain, Isaiah preached to people of gross hearts and closed spiritual eyes, and Jeremiah's hearers rejected his message and tried to take his life. Yet all these and other prophets show no wavering in their conviction that they were speaking with authority. They felt bound to speak whether men would hear or whether they would forbear.

For the practical work of ministry it is vitally important that the preacher not only have divine authority, but also know that he has it. The question to which I seek an answer is, What gave the men of the Bible their conviction that their message was from God? And, likewise, how may a preacher of the present day have the same assurance?

Chicago. F. J. G.

[The only authority that the minister can have is, of course, that which comes from God. It may, however, come through human channels. In the last analysis, the only way by which the minister can be assured of possessing this authority is the way by which he comes to any moral certainty—by heeding that which Kant calls "the categorical imperative," which men usually call conscience, and which the Friends, with happiest and truest phrase of all, call the Inner Light.—THE EDITORS.]

### Tuskegee's Needs

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

So many of your readers are interested in the work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute that I feel it is my duty from time to time to keep them informed of the condition, the progress, of the institution.

At present we have an average attendance of 1,441 students in all of the departments, representing 35 States and 7 foreign countries. In all the departments there are 143 instructors, officers, and employees.

Since the institution was founded, we have sent out as workers in various fields about



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

6,000 men and women who have finished a full or partial course, and who are doing good work.

The institution has property, including land, buildings, and personal property, valued at $684,346.36. The present endowment is $1,042,931.28. The annual current expense is about $155,000. To meet this we have resources as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income from endowment | $40,000 00 |
| State Appropriation | 4,500 00 |
| John F. Slater Fund | 12,000 00 |
| General Education Board | 10,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous Sources | 5,433 00 |
| | $71,933 00 |
| Leaving to be collected each year | $83,067 00 |

This amount has to be secured each year for current expenses, mainly by personal appeals, to say nothing of the large amount it is necessary to spend annually at a practically new institution for permanent improvements, and for insurance as well.

Our needs at present are mainly in two directions: money for current expenses, and increase of the endowment fund to $3,000,000.

Contributions may be made to the current expense fund in the form of $50 scholarships in larger or smaller amounts.

Contributions may be made to the endowment fund in the form of $1,000 for a permanent scholarship, or in smaller or larger amounts.

Some of the special needs, aside from the two items mentioned, are improvement and equipment of the farm, $15,000; improvement of the steam plant and water-works, lighting, etc., $12,000.

Correspondence may be had with
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal,
or WARREN LOGAN, Treasurer,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

### North Dakota

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

As a reader of The Outlook for more than ten years, I have come to look upon its editorial comments and its signed articles as having the weight of absolute authority, and because of my faith in The Outlook I desire to call your attention to certain statements made in an article written by Mr. George Kennan upon "The Social and Political Condition of Russia," which seem to me to give an erroneous idea, to say the least, of this State. Mr. Kennan says, to quote from his article, "Now, as in the past, its politically untrustworthy subjects may be arrested without warrant, imprisoned without a trial, deprived of property without judicial procedure, and banished to *remote* parts of the country without even so much as a hearing." A little later in the same article Mr. Kennan says: "If, to take another illustration, Secretary Hitchcock, by and with the consent of President Roosevelt, should suddenly notify W. D. Howells, Richard Watson Gilder, George H. Putnam, Horace White, John B. McMaster, Professor van Dyke, John Burroughs, and George B. Harvey that they must abandon their business, leave their homes, and live for three years under police surveillance in *North Dakota*, Oklahoma, or Alaska, these gentlemen and their friends, if they had no power to resist and no redress in the courts, would probably become revolutionists of a very active type."

It seems to me that Mr. Kennan has, unintentionally maybe, used the term North Dakota instead of Hawaii or the Philippines. Any ordinary student of geography must know that there are many States more remote than North Dakota from any standpoint you may take. In fact, as a State she needs no defense at my hands. However, a few facts regarding North Dakota may not come amiss. There are within her borders nearly half a million happy, prosperous, and contented people, the greater portion of whom are engaged in agriculture. Nowhere else in this broad land are seen such vast and productive wheat-fields. The western portion of the State is dotted with hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle. The homes of the people are far above the average. Everything that makes an enlightened commonwealth is to be found in North Dakota. The school system, beginning with the common school and continued up through the high school, normal school, college, and university, is thoroughly articulated and will hold its own in comparison with the system of any other State. Free public libraries are found in every town of any size and importance. The men who are at the head of our educational institutions and those who teach in them are graduates of the best institutions of our country, and many of them have taken degrees abroad. Last year North Dakota expended $1,700,000 upon education, an amount $200,000 in excess of that expended by North Carolina with a population nearly six times as great. Fairly reliable statistics show that North Dakota spends $5.70 per capita upon education, as against $5.40 and $5.10 per capita for New York and Massachusetts respectively. The interest-bearing endowment of the schools of North Dakota now exceeds $6,000,000, and this endowment will be increased many-fold within the next twenty-five years.

I feel that the unprejudiced reader will be able to draw the conclusion that the term "remote" does not properly apply to North Dakota, and that any one of these gentlemen mentioned in Mr. Kennan's article would find much to enjoy, much to be interested in, and much to appreciate here, and that they would find as many evidences of refinement as can be found anywhere in this great central Northwest.

W. L. STOCKWELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[We are sure that Mr. Kennan had in mind only the geographical distance of North Dakota from the East. But we are very glad to have the opportunity of printing this interesting evidence of the State's rapid material and intellectual progress.—THE EDITORS.]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED